

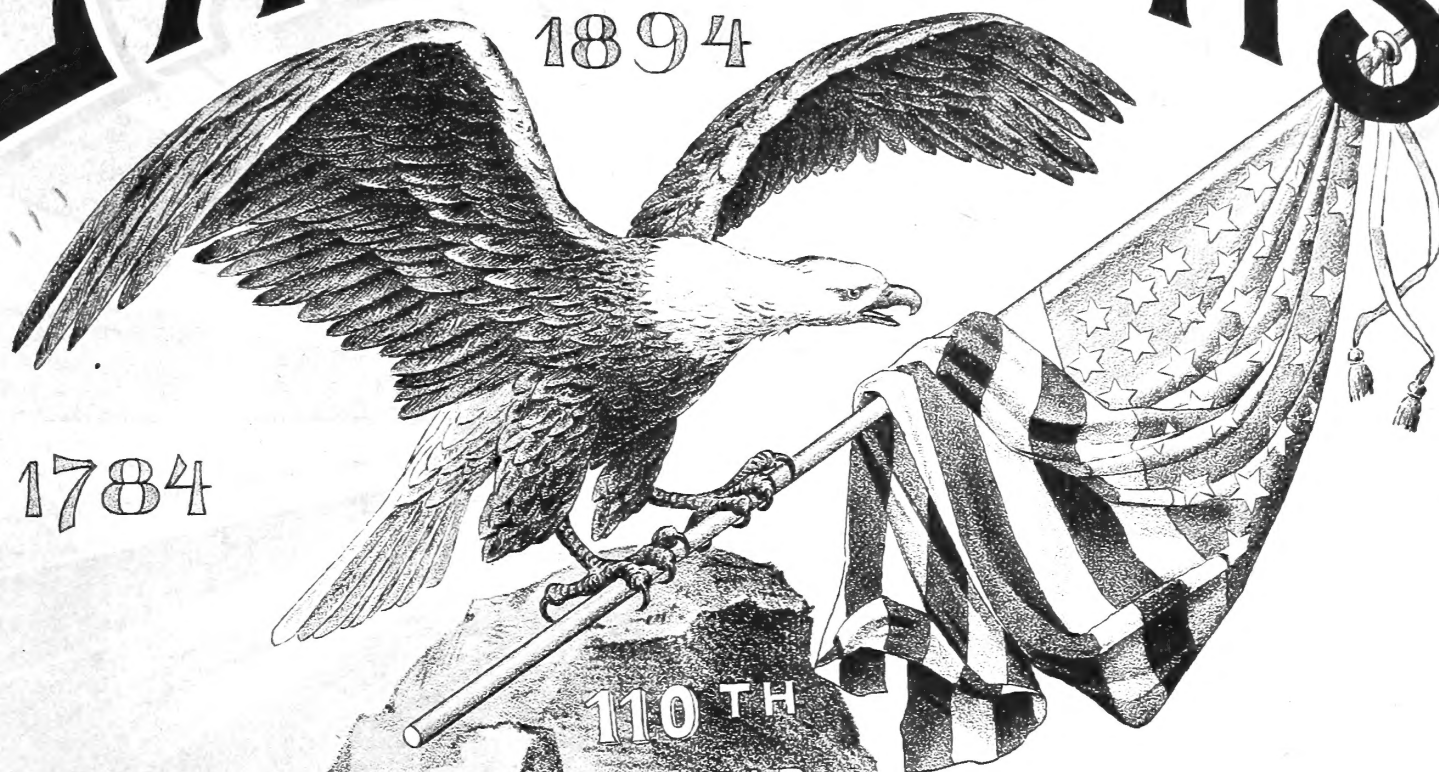
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LANDRETH'S

1894

1784



110 TH
YEAR.

AMERICAN SEEDS

HAVE BEEN SOWN EVERY YEAR

FOR **110 YEARS** AND

HAVE NEVER BEEN SURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE

THEY CAN BE OBTAINED: {
1st.—Through Local Merchants.
2d.—By Express, at Moderate Rates.
3d.—By Mail, at Lowest Rates.

No order is too small.

No order is too much trouble.

THE PROPER ADDRESS IS

D. Landreth & Sons,

Nos. 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1894.



LANDRETHS' SEEDS

We do not descend to the childish business of giving premiums. We give the value of the cash in good Seeds.

For Spring Seeding, 1894

THIS CATALOGUE may perhaps reach some to whom LANDRETHS' SEEDS are as yet unknown, and who are therefore not familiar with their excellent qualities. We will this season, notwithstanding that fact, omit the oft-repeated reference to our seeds, and our extensive facilities for producing them; simply suggesting that the steady and increasing growth of a Seed Firm now in its **one hundred and tenth year** of active and continuous business should be at least some assurance to the reader that its representations may be relied on.

In this connection we venture to ask the intelligent purchaser of seeds if he does not think the time has arrived to commence to question the representations of sensational seedsmen, who offer gifts as premiums to purchasers, and who always have so many new things that one tires of reading the adjectives of superlative degree used in describing them; and one becomes still more worn to find, after months of watching and waiting, that the highly extolled are no better than old familiar sorts. At the rate the improvement has been going on, according to these oracles, the stocks originally must have been very bad, and, judging from the fancy pictures, perfection must now be near at hand.

It really seems as if the creature, man, was as anxious to be deceived in seeds as in quack medicines, for we do not hesitate to declare upon our reputation as seedsmen of repute that nine-tenths of the so-called new sorts advertised at high prices are, so far as merit goes, rank humbugs, and it is time the public were told so.

HINTS TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices fluctuate and postage or cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly, and customers can reorder the deficiency, as no accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittance.

REMITTANCE may be made in cash, by Express or Registered Mail, by draft on New York or Philadelphia, by Postal Money Order or Postal Note. Sums of One Dollar or less in cash, Postal Note or Stamps, may be sent by ordinary mail at our risk. Postage Stamps for any sum will be accepted where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes do not exist, but letters containing same should be registered.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY US.—We will mail, postpaid, at our expense, all orders for seeds in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers, and ounces. Peas, Beans and Corn excepted.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY PURCHASER.—On quantities of over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., postage should be provided for by purchaser, at the rate of 8c. per lb., and on Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart.

BY EXPRESS.—Moderate orders too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quick time is desirable, can be sent by express to your nearest Express office. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D.

BY FREIGHT, R. R. or Steamer.—Orders for heavy Seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of freight by railroad or by steamer, where practicable.

PACKAGE CHARGES.—When bags, crates or barrels are required for packing Seeds, the following rates will be charged: **Bags**, 2 bush., 20c.; 1 bush., 12c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 9c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bush., 7c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ bush., 4c. **Crates** (for Onion Sets), 3 bush., 30c.; 2 bush., 25c.; 1 bush., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 12c. **Barrels** (for Onion Sets, holding 3 bushels), 30c. **Boxes and Barrels** (except for Onion Sets), free of charge. Package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.—We always make it a point to give orders our **immediate attention** as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their **Full Name and Address, the Quantity, Name of Variety and Price** of the seeds wanted. (See Order Sheet enclosed.)

All necessary correspondence may be given on a separate sheet, or apart from the order. The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications.

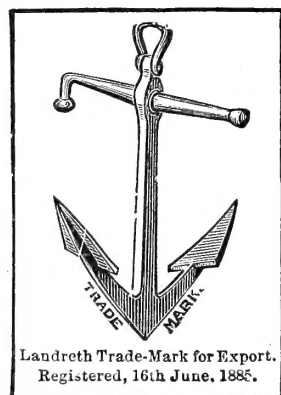
Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see what you want, write us and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.



The prices in this Catalogue are constantly **Subject to Fluctuations**, and, Therefore, **Merely Suggestive**. Postage, **Eight Cents Extra per Pound** if by Mail.

NOTE.—While we exercise the greatest care to supply every article true to name and of the very best quality, we wish it distinctly understood that we do not warrant our seeds, and that we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof.

Address plainly, D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.



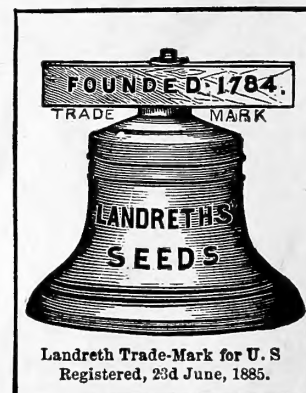
Market Gardeners and Institutions requiring seeds in large quantities will be given special rates upon submitting their orders.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Practical Seed Farmers and Merchants since 1784.

110 YEARS IN CONTINUOUS BUSINESS.

MCLAUGHLIN BROS. CO., PRINTERS, PHILA.





LANDRETHS' COLLECTIONS.

SWEET PEA.

THE Sweet Pea and the Nasturtium each separately improved by the mixing or hybridization of distinct colors and qualities and the perpetuation of the new product, or in some cases by the seizing of accidental sprouts, now both take rank among the most valuable garden plants, not surpassed in brilliant effect by any biennials, while they both are within the easy culture of any one of the least gardening experience.

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms, and exquisite perfume, has, in the last few years, jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers.

No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower consequent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white and, in perfume, fragrant as Mignonette.

It is in place everywhere, in bouquets, in vases, as masses on the lawn, as ribbons along paths, or trained as screens in the form of hedges, or clambering on trellises to hide unsightly objects.

It is the most useful and ornamental of all hardy annuals, growing best in a cool soil and most luxuriantly under conditions of rain or moisture.

In planting the seed it should be put into the soil in very early Spring, to secure an early development, as early, if not earlier, than the planting of garden peas.

If sown in rows, the trenches to receive the seeds should be marked out four inches deep and the seeds placed two inches apart, and covered at first with only two inches of earth, the full covering being attained gradually.

The object of deep seeding is that the roots may be well down to resist drouth. Planted in single rows, one ounce of Sweet Peas will seed forty feet, but for effective purposes, one ounce should be allowed to every twenty feet or even less.

INDIGO KING.—Fine large flower, black-blue in centre. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 25 cts.

PRINCE OF WALES.—White, shaded with blue and lavender. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 15 cents.

BOREATTON.—A profuse bearer of mammoth flowers of a purple mahogany. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 25 cents.

IMPROVED PAINTED LADY.—An early and profuse bearer of large white flowers, suffused with pink, exceedingly fragrant. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 10 cents.

PURPLE PRINCE.—Bronze and maroon, wings purple blue, fine sort. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 25 cents.

QUEEN OF ISLES.—Large flowers, mottled rose and scarlet. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 25 cents.

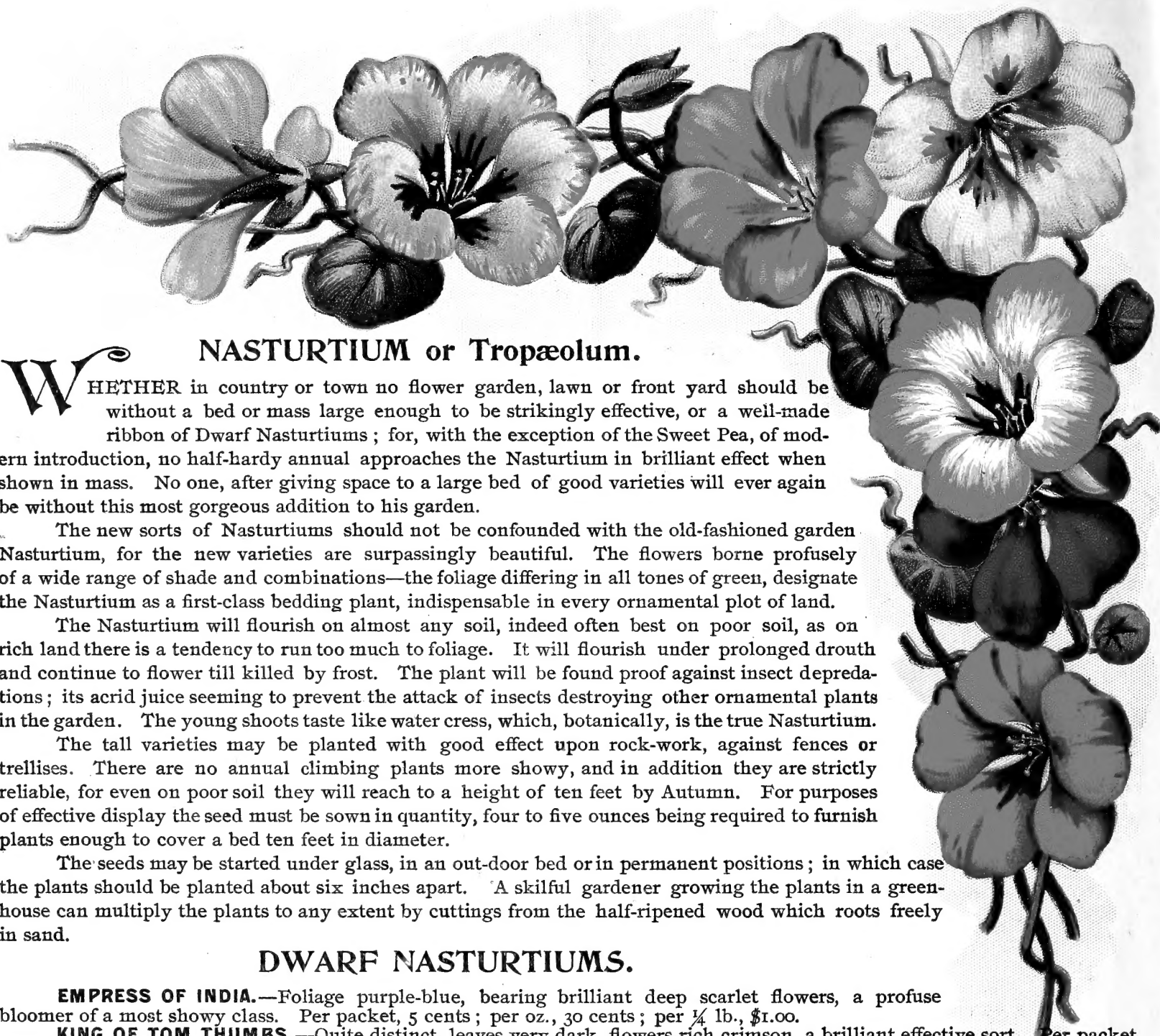
SPLENDOR.—Bright crimson shaded off to rose-pink, large flowers of striking habit. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 25 cents.

GRAND BLUE.—Very showy, a blue-purple with bright blue wings dashed with mauve, very effective. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 25 cents.

ECKFORD'S MIXED.—A selection of the finest English varieties offered at a lower price than the separated sorts. It should be sown in quantities of a pound to produce showy effect. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 15 cents; per pound, \$1.50.

MIXED NEW SORTS.—A selection of the finest sorts not Eckford's. The price is low and the seed should be sown by the pound, which we offer at the low price of \$1.00. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 15 cents.

D. Landreth & Sons, 21 and 23 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.



NASTURTIIUM or Tropaeolum.

WHETHER in country or town no flower garden, lawn or front yard should be without a bed or mass large enough to be strikingly effective, or a well-made ribbon of Dwarf Nasturtiums; for, with the exception of the Sweet Pea, of modern introduction, no half-hardy annual approaches the Nasturtium in brilliant effect when shown in mass. No one, after giving space to a large bed of good varieties will ever again be without this most gorgeous addition to his garden.

The new sorts of Nasturtiums should not be confounded with the old-fashioned garden Nasturtium, for the new varieties are surpassingly beautiful. The flowers borne profusely of a wide range of shade and combinations—the foliage differing in all tones of green, designate the Nasturtium as a first-class bedding plant, indispensable in every ornamental plot of land.

The Nasturtium will flourish on almost any soil, indeed often best on poor soil, as on rich land there is a tendency to run too much to foliage. It will flourish under prolonged drouth and continue to flower till killed by frost. The plant will be found proof against insect depredations; its acrid juice seeming to prevent the attack of insects destroying other ornamental plants in the garden. The young shoots taste like water cress, which, botanically, is the true Nasturtium.

The tall varieties may be planted with good effect upon rock-work, against fences or trellises. There are no annual climbing plants more showy, and in addition they are strictly reliable, for even on poor soil they will reach to a height of ten feet by Autumn. For purposes of effective display the seed must be sown in quantity, four to five ounces being required to furnish plants enough to cover a bed ten feet in diameter.

The seeds may be started under glass, in an out-door bed or in permanent positions; in which case the plants should be planted about six inches apart. A skilful gardener growing the plants in a greenhouse can multiply the plants to any extent by cuttings from the half-ripened wood which roots freely in sand.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS.

EMPRESS OF INDIA.—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers, a profuse bloomer of a most showy class. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

KING OF TOM THUMBS.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson, a brilliant effective sort. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

BRONZE CURLED.—Flowers of a bronze metallic lustre, a very distinct color, Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents.

CATTELL'S CRIMSON.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents.

PEARL.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing a pleasing effect. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

DWARF MIXED.—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing, when in bloom, an agreeable effect, in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents.

TALL NASTURTIIUMS.

PEARL.—Delicate creamy-white flowers contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents.

SPIT FIRE.—Remarkable in its intensity of startling brilliancy; one of the finest sorts. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 25 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

DUNNETT'S ORANGE.—A very vigorous grower producing a showy deep orange flower. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

TALL BRIGHT ROSE.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower, quite distinct from the usual colors. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

TALL MIXED.—A combination in one paper of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents.



NOVELTIES. = = TWO NEW ONION SETS.

Landreths'



Extra Early Gold Seal.

Extra Early Red Seal.

The sowing for the production of Sets or Buttons of over seven thousand (7000) pounds of Onion Seed on one hundred and eight (108) acres on our own land at Bloomsdale, Reedland, and Granville Farms is sufficient evidence that the growing of Onion Sets is an important specialty in our farm work.

Being so largely engaged in this particular cultivation, it is natural that we should be ever striving for something new and better than the old sorts. Our introduction of Sets of



**BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED IN 1872,
BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY PEARL IN 1882,
RED AND WHITE BERMUDA IN 1888,**



hit the public fancy from the very start, and these varieties have ever since been growing in popular favor.

Our Autumn White Wax, offered for the first time in 1892, bids fair to keep pace with the others.

Both the Bloomsdale Pearl and Autumn White Wax are adapted only to Autumn planting in the Southern States, where the Winters are mild, but in the two new sets grown the Summer of 1893, and now offered for sale,

**LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL AND
LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL,**

we have two distinct varieties adapted to both Autumn and Spring planting in any climate, hot or cold; desirable in every garden from Halifax to Galveston, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Full-sized Onions from these sets mature immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red and Bermuda, and two or three weeks before any other kinds, red or yellow. The mature Onions are flat and thin—one a bright straw color, like the Danvers; the other a deep red, like the Wethersfield.

The flavor of each is mild and delicate as the famous French Shallot, and they are the best of keepers.

Over three years' experience in an experimental way with these new Onions, Golden and Red Seal, leads us to believe that they will create a sensation among Onion growers who cater to an early market, and we invite those interested to place their orders now.

DESCRIPTIONS OF LANDRETHS' ONION SETS SPECIALTIES.

BLOOMSDALE AUTUMN WHITE WAX.

Form, more flat than the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and about the same size. Color, a waxy white, quite distinct from the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Maturity, two weeks earlier than the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Flavor, very mild. A sort which may be considered as combining the qualities of the Bloomsdale Pearl and the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and therefore a desirable acquisition.

EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL.

The most remarkable Onion ever introduced. EARLIEST OF ALL. Pearly white, translucent and waxy, growing with the rapidity of a Radish. Form, flat; flavor so mild that it can be eaten like an apple; keeping qualities good. This wonderful variety, if planted on very rich bottom soil, will grow too large for market—five to six inches across. It should accordingly be planted on thin soil.

WHITE BERMUDA.

Early, flat, straw-colored. Earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Red, and more flat.

RED BERMUDA.

Deeper straw-colored than the white.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL.

Valuable sort. This very choice Onion ripens immediately after the Pearl and Bermuda, before the Extra Early Red, and two or three weeks before any yellow variety.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.

Similar to the Gold Seal in form and maturity, but red in color.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY BLOOD RED (SPECIALTY)

A variety of unusually early maturity; flat, medium size, deep red in color and an excellent keeper. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere.

HALF-ROUND BULLOCK BLOOD.

A hardy, solid, crisp, long-keeping sort. Form, thick or half-round; color, purple red, outside like bullock blood, color inside, snow white. Highly recommended as a hardy sort for Autumn planting.

Monthly Operations.

use. **Ruta-Baga** sow without delay, if not already done. Should the ground be dry, work thoroughly and sow in the dust; the seed may vegetate with the first shower. A roller to compress the soil sometimes promotes vegetation; but there is this disadvantage—if heavy, dashing rain immediately ensues, the ground packs and the seed is lost. **Large Early Red Top Globe**, **Southern Snow-White Globe**, and **Amber Globe Turnips** sow early in the month; also the **Sweet German**, don't forget it; the **Earliest Bloomsdale** may be sown until first of September, though it will do well to sow at least a portion earlier, as at a late day it is difficult to remedy a failure.

SOUTHERN. Cabbage Seed, **Reedland Early Drumhead**, sow to head in November. We also commend for family use **Landreths' Earliest**, **Early Jersey Wakefield**, **Bloomsdale Early Market**, **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**, **Broccoli** and **Cauliflower** sow, and transplant from an earlier sowing. Sow **Landreths' White-Leaved Collards**. **Onions** plant sets for Autumn. **Carrots** sow. **Squash** sow. **Ruta-Baga** sow to make up deficiencies in July sowing. **Turnips** for table use sow at short intervals; **Bloomsdale Swede** is the longest keeper of all Turnips. **Potatoes** plant for Winter use. **Lettuce**, **Forcing**, drill for heading. **Radishes** sow from time to time. **Beets** may be sown for the Winter supply. Sow **Egg Plant** seed protected from hot sun. Seeds directed to be sown this month it may, perhaps, be necessary to defer until the next by reason of heat and drought. Let the young gardener be not disheartened, ultimately success will attend persevering efforts. *His first care is to provide reliable seeds.*

SEPTEMBER.

NORTHERN. Many and varied are the duties which devolve on the gardener at this season. Not only do the growing crops demand attention, but seeds are to be sown to provide the necessary plants for the ensuing Spring. **Roots** are to be divided and reset. **Strawberry-beds** planted. **Cabbage**, **Landreths' Earliest** and **Select Jersey Wakefield** and **Reedland Early Drumhead** sow, to plant out in autumn where the locality admits, or box up in cold frame to keep until planting-time in Spring; the latter end of the month will be time enough to sow in the latitude of Philadelphia; especially sow the **Bloomsdale Early Market**, also the **Earliest Bloomsdale**, as a succession. **Turnips**, the **Early Dutch** and **Red Topped**, may be sown the first week in this month if failure has attended earlier efforts. In some sections the fly devours the early sowing. They are less voracious after the nights become cool and the dews heavy. **Celery** earth up. **Corn Salad**, **Scurvy Grass**, and **Chervil** sow for Winter salad. **Lettuce**, **Speckled Dutch**, sow for Spring planting; the plants to be kept during the Winter in cold frames. Other good sorts for Autumn sowing are the **Bloomsdale Reliable**, **White Cabbage**, and **Bloomsdale Early Summer**. **Spinach**, **Bloomsdale**, sow early in month for Autumn use; later for Winter and Spring. **Turnips** and **Ruta-Baga** cultivate.

SOUTHERN. The work in the garden has commenced in earnest. It is not too late to plant **Beans**. Transplant **Cabbage** sown last month; **Bloomsdale Early Market**, **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**, **Reedland Early Drumhead**, also the **Early Jersey Wakefield**, may still be sown. Towards the close of this and the forepart of next month sow **Bloomsdale Flat Dutch**, **Late Mountain**, and **Drumhead Savoy Cabbage**, to come in early in the Spring; and, to secure a good supply, sow liberally—the flies will have their share. Transplant **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. Sow more **Turnips**. **Potatoes** planted last month will require culture. **Onion** seed may be sown for a general crop if **Philadelphia Buttons** or sets to plant are not at hand. **Carrots** sown now will be fit for use in December. **Spinach** may be sown from time to time; **Endive** also. **Celery** plants need tillage. **Lettuce** may be sown; **Golden Curled** and **Landreths' Forcing** are a rare sort. Sow **Radishes** frequently; don't forget **Winter Radishes**, **China** and **Spanish**. Plant **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets**.

Let us advise the inexperienced gardener to exercise his own judgment in much that may demand his attention. Self-reliance is invaluable, and an occasional failure will be well repaid by the experience it may bring. One thing he will surely learn—that to succeed with any crop the first requisite is **Good Seed**. In vain will he sow and plant and water, if he be enticed to purchase seed of doubtful quality by the quotation of low prices. Usually, low prices for seed always raise a doubt. We do not sell cheap seeds.

OCTOBER.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener are varied, and he who neglects duties necessary to be done loses time not to be regained—the Autumn is upon him. The principal labors are the protection of crops already grown, transplanting others, and setting out **Trees** and **Shrubs**. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Cabbage** plant out in

sheltered location and on light land for next season's use. **Beets** and **Carrots** store now or early next month. **Lettuce** plant out for next Spring. **Potatoes** dig. **Spinach** sow at once, if not sown last month. Vacant ground trench. **Bloomsdale Spinach** drill for use in Spring.

SOUTHERN. **Beans** planted last month, cultivate. **Cabbage** transplant, also **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. **Turnips** hoe. **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets** set out. This variety is indeed wonderful for early maturity, size, and appearance. Orders for next year's sets must be placed with us the preceding Autumn. **Garlic** and **Eschalots** plant. **Spinach** for Winter use sow. **Celery** earth up in dry weather, and transplant from seed bed for further supplies; also **Lettuce** for Spring use. **Radishes** sow as required. **Artichokes** dress preparatory for Winter. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Strawberries** transplant. **Peas**, **Landreths' Extra Early**, sow. Plant **Onion Sets**, **Autumn White Wax**, **Pearl**, and **Bermuda**. Set out **Onion Sets** for Winter and Spring **Scullions**. **Bloomsdale Kale** sow for Winter use.

NOVEMBER.

NORTHERN. The season for gardening is drawing to a close; indeed, it is limited to the preservation of roots and the hardier vegetables for Winter use, and such operations as may be preparatory to another season. Now is a good time to transplant **Fruit** and **Ornamental Trees**, **Shrubbery**, etc. On loamy and light land, we prefer decidedly Fall planting, but on heavy soil, or where the subsoil is clay, thus retaining the moisture near the surface, Spring may be a more favorable season; and it is also generally esteemed the best for evergreens. **Asparagus-beds** Winter dress. **Beets** dig and store. **Cabbages** place in safe quarters. **Carrots** dig and store. **Celery** earth up finally. Drain vacant ground if needful. **Horse-radish** dig and store for convenience. **Onions** in store examine. **Parsnips** and **Salsify** dig and pit for convenient access. From 1st to 20th of this month, according to locality, the Winter supply of **Turnips** should be pulled and pitted; read what is said on that point in our pamphlet on Root-Culture.

SOUTHERN. The garden work is ample enough to occupy attention. **Peas** sow; if they escape the frost they will be ready for use in April. For sowing at this season, we recommend **Tom Thumb** and **American Wonder**; they seldom rise over twelve inches, are abundant bearers, and are, withal, quite early; also **Little Gem**, the three seeming to be admirably adapted to Autumn sowing in the South, where, on apprehended frost, protection may be given; they are also equally well suited to early Spring planting, for the same reason, and, if planted on ground manured *excessively high*, will yield as much to a given quantity of land as any **Pea** known to us. **Cabbage**, if plants remain, set out. **Onion Sets** plant. **Celery** blanch. **Salad** sow on sheltered spots. **Radishes** sow; if frost kills them, it is only a little labor lost. Plenty of **Landreths' Seeds** are to be had. Try again. Drill **Bloomsdale Spinach** for Spring use, also **Rosette Kale** and **Forcing Lettuce**.

This is the month to get our catalogue and price-list for seeds for the next year.

DECEMBER.

NORTHERN. Compost prepare. **Dung** prepare for hot-beds. **Hotbeds** attend to. **Radish** and **Salad** sow in frames. Trench and drain vacant ground. Transplanting trees may still be done.

The most important work in connection with the vegetable garden this month is to make out and mail to us your order for **Landreths' Seed**. Do it without delay.

SOUTHERN. In the far South, **Peas** may be sown to succeed those of November. See remarks under that head. **Cabbage** plants, sown in October, will be fit to put out. Sow **Landreths' Earliest**, **Select Jersey Wakefield**, and **Reedland Early Drumhead** to head in January and February. Sow **Radishes** and **Lettuce**. Look over the **Spinach**, thin it as you collect for daily use. **Onion Sets** may still be planted. Prepare ground for **Carrots**. Earth up **Celery** in dry weather. Tie up **Endive**. Prune **Fruit Trees**, **Vines**, etc. Transplant all hardy **Trees**.

December closes the year, and if by chance we have dropped a hint of value to those whose experience in country life has been less than ours, or induced a better method, or more regular system in the management of farm or garden, we shall be compensated.

One word in conclusion. Don't forget to order **Landreths' Seeds** early. Order them now, as you might overlook the subject. Make your order out from this Catalogue. We guarantee the safe arrival of **Seeds**. See remarks to purchasers on second page of cover.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The **Landreths' Large York Cabbage** is the best early sort; it has never disappointed me for profit. As a Market Gardener I have been growing it for over forty years, the last nineteen at this place, and previously at Baltimore.

ROGERSVILLE, TENN.—I have been planting your seeds for nineteen years. No one has done more for the benefit of agriculture than your firm. **Landreths' Seeds** never fail.

COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING ON EACH PACKET.

FLOWER-SEEDS

Varieties marked ANNUAL, bloom the first season and die.

Varieties marked BIENNIAL, bloom the second season and die.

Varieties marked PERENNIAL, last several years, blooming each season, except the first.

Postage Free. Prices as indicated.

Notice remarks on each packet as to depth of covering.

Select from the following list the varieties you fancy, and with the order remit us the price for each paper desired. The money can be sent as a bank-note, a post-office order, or a postal note.

To make the directions for planting easily understood, we have divided all the varieties of Flower Seeds into SEVEN CLASSES, and for planting-time designate certain seasons as indicated by the budding of familiar trees. The following is the classification. Upon each packet is printed its CLASS DIRECTIONS for sowing:

1st Class.—Sow under glass *early* in Spring (before the Peach has started into bloom), and transplant into small pots, to be turned out at the proper season; or sow *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees put forth), in a sheltered sunny compartment of the garden. Let the beds be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*. Thin out and transplant in damp weather to proper positions.

2d Class.—Sow *early* in Spring (when the Peach comes into bloom), or still better in the Autumn immediately after the heat of Summer. Let the bed be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*. Shelter during Winter with straw, or other light material.

3d Class.—Sow as *early* in the Spring as the earth will permit (usually when the Apple and Cherry are blooming). Let the bed be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three times its diameter*. Thin out and transplant in damp weather to proper positions.

4th Class.—Sow *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in a sheltered compartment of the garden. Let the bed be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*. Thin out and transplant in damp weather to proper positions.

5th Class.—Sow *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in those positions where it is desired the plants should remain. Let the beds be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*.

6th Class.—At *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees put forth), soak the seed for ten or fifteen hours in tepid water, and sow in those positions where it is desired the plant or plants should remain.

7th Class.—Sow in Autumn or early Winter, in the greenhouse or conservatory, covering the seed to a depth *not exceeding once or twice its diameter*—better perhaps not cover at all. When the plants have reached a suitable size, prick out in the usual manner.

FORCING OR STARTING SEEDS IN THE HOUSE.

When it is desired to *hasten the development* of plants, they may be sown in the conservatory or in boxes within the house. Those who have greenhouses hardly need directions, but for those who have had less experience we drop the following hints:

Procure shallow boxes, trays, or broad pots from two to four inches deep. The bottoms open for the free passage of water, else the earth will bake and become sour. Seeds will not germinate satisfactorily or thrive in a wet soil.

Prepare a mixture of one-third leaf-mold cut fine, one-third clean sand, and one-third finely pulverized stable manure, moisten the mixture thoroughly, and fill into the boxes to within a half-inch of the top—gently patting down the surface to a level. Upon this distribute the seed, and cover just out of sight, by sifting over the seed the finest dust procurable, settling the seed down with a fine spray of water shaken from a brush, a heavier application baking the surface.

Place the boxes where they will remain at a temperature of between 60° and 70°, applying water with a brush or fine rose when the surface becomes dry.

When the seedlings are half an inch high, they may be transplanted to other boxes, placing the tiny plants about one to each square inch. When these become so large as to crowd each other, they should again be transplanted to the garden, or to other boxes according to the season.

OPEN-AIR CULTURE.

Flower seeds being usually small and delicate, the land to receive them must necessarily be carefully prepared, otherwise the cost of purchase and labor of sowing will be expended in vain. Large stones, clods, and other material out of place, should be removed after the earth has been deeply dug and fertilized; but the earth should not be made so fine as to become pasty under moisture.

The best results will generally be obtained by the beginner by concentrating the crop, or sowing all the varieties in one plot or bed, or a portion of ground whatever its size may be, sufficiently large to hold all sorts placed in parallel rows at one foot apart, and this concentrated plantation can be carefully weeded, and otherwise attended to during the early stages of growth.

Afterwards, when one or two inches high, the young plants can be removed, on a rainy or cloudy, damp day, to permanent positions; here the earth must be carefully prepared for their reception, being especially enriched by a previous application of very short, well-rotted stable-manure or compost.

In the after culture the most important matter is to keep the clumps well thinned, for crowding will defeat all other preparations, while space, which at first seems four times too much, will serve to develop robust plants, which, by their ample leafage and well-developed flowers, will amaze people not familiar with the conditions necessary to successful plant culture.

GENERAL LIST OF 500 SORTS.

Our General List of five hundred [500] varieties of Flower-Seeds offered for sale and catalogued in the following pages, should be enough to satisfy anyone. Indeed, in our judgment the number named is just five times too many for any person not a commercial florist or practical gardener. To such we are ready to furnish any of the named sorts, and many more well known to them as adapted to greenhouse-culture and for decorative purposes.

It would be needless to advise a practical gardener or skilled amateur what to buy, as such persons have their own opinions and seldom want advice. But for the less experienced we have drawn out a list of seventy sorts, which we recommend as especially desirable and amply sufficient to develop a blaze of glory in any well-laid-out and well-cared-for garden.

Landreths' Assortment of Flower-Seeds, seventy-four (74) packets as named, comprising Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, at 5 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, and 20 cents each, \$4.50 for the assortment, postage included, or **half the number at \$2.50** for the assortment, postage included.

All catalogued under their common names. The best selections and every packet distinct.

If you want the 74-packet assortment at \$4.50, or the 38-packet assortment at \$2.50, send us the money as directed under "Hints to Purchasers" (2d cover page).

When we mail the seeds we guarantee delivery.

	Papers		Papers		Papers		Papers
Bachelor's Button	2	Columbine	1	Marigold	1	Sweet Pea	3
Balsam Apple, yellow pointed	1	Daisy	2	Mignonette	1	Scarlet Sage	1
China Asters	3	Everlasting Flower	1	Moon Flower	1	Snap Dragon	1
Calliopsis Golden	1	Foxglove	2	Nasturtium	2	Sunflower	2
Candytuft	1	Four-o'clock	1	Pepper—Ornamental	2	Sensitive Plant	1
Canterbury Bell	1	Hollyhock	1	Petunia	2	Star Thistle	1
Carnation Pink	2	Ice Plant	1	Pinks	3	Sweet William	1
Castor Beans	2	Johnny Jump-up or Pansy	3	Poppy	2	Thunbergia	2
Cock's-comb	2	Lady-slipper	2	Phlox Drummondii	2	Verbena	1
Cypress Vine	2	Larkspur	2	Periwinkle or Vinca	2	Wallflower	1
California Escholtzia	1	Mexican Ageratum	2	Portulaca	2	Zinnia	1
		Marvel of Peru	1	Sweet Alyssum	2		

Landreths' "Jewel Case" of Flower-Seeds.

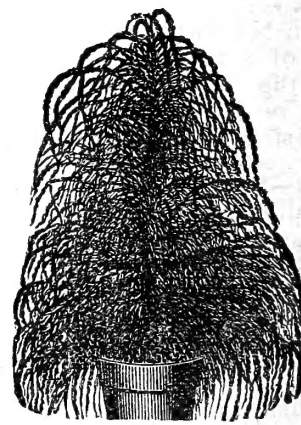
Very attractive little case of inlaid wood. Containing 20 papers Select Flower-Seeds. Each paper with Colored Illustration of Flower, and Directions for Culture. Price one dollar each. Flower-Seeds in bulk, by the Pound or Ounce, at low prices.



ADONIS AUTUMNALIS.



ALYSSUM (SWEET) MARITIMUM.



AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS.

	Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.
Abutilon (Chinese Bell Flower).—Blossoms almost continuously in the greenhouse, and does well in the open ground in Summer. May be propagated by seeds or cuttings. Tender perennial, various colors. 3 feet	25	Agathæa cœlestis (Marguerite).—Blue, Cineraria-like flowers, free blooming. Hardy annual. 2 feet	5	slender branches. Plant in clumps to produce good effect. Annual. 1 foot	5	The Alyssum maritimum is an annual, flowering from June to November, and all Winter indoors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border, and is useful in making small bouquets. The Saxatile compactum and Wierbeckii are perennials, well adapted for rock work and borders.	
Acacia .—A numerous variety of greenhouse shrubs, ornamental foliage. Tender perennials, mostly yellow flowers. 8 feet	25	Ageratum conspicuum .—White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches	10	Alonsoa grandiflora .—Scarlet. Annual. 2 feet	10	Amaranthus atropurpurea nanus .—New dwarf, blood red, drooping. 1 foot	5
Aconitum napellus (Monkshood).—Tuberous rooted; poisonous to eat. Hardy perennial; colors mostly brown and white. 2 feet	5	Ageratum Mexicanum .—Blue. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches	5	Alonsoa warszewiczii .—Scarlet. Annual. 1½ feet	10	Amaranthus caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding).—Red, drooping. 2 feet	5
Adonis autumnalis (Pheasant's Eye).—Blood red; flowers during August and September; foliage delicate and beautiful. Hardy annual. 1 foot	5	Ageratum Mexicanum .—Imperial dwarf blue. Half-hardy annual. 6 inches	10	Tender plants, brilliant flowers, free flowering till frost.		Amaranthus salicifolius (Fountain Plant).—Is of pyramidal drooping habit, brilliantly tipped with orange, carmine and brown. 4 feet	5
Adonis vernalis .—Large, yellow, cup-shaped flowers; bloom in May. Hardy perennial. 1½ feet	5	Ageratum Lasseauxii .—Rose-colored perennial. 1 foot	10	Althea sinensis rosea (Hollyhock).—6 to 8 feet. Various colors	10	Anagallis grandiflora (Pimpernel).—Mixed colors. Pretty, hardy annuals very desirable for small beds, edgings, rockeries or baskets. 6 inches	5
		The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in clumps; easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer, or in greenhouse in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making.		In separate colors	15		
		The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers, presenting a most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial.		Alyssum (sweet) maritimum .—White. 6 inches	5		
		Agrostemma cœlirosea (Rose Campion).—Rose color. Easy culture. Flowers resemble single Pinks on		Alyssum saxatile compactum .—Golden yellow. 1 foot	5		
				Alyssum wierbeckii .—Yellow 1 foot	5		

NAVASOTA, TEX.—I planted your seed for twenty years, and find them entirely reliable and of superexcellence.



HOLLYHOCK (ALTHEA SINENSIS).



BALSAM.



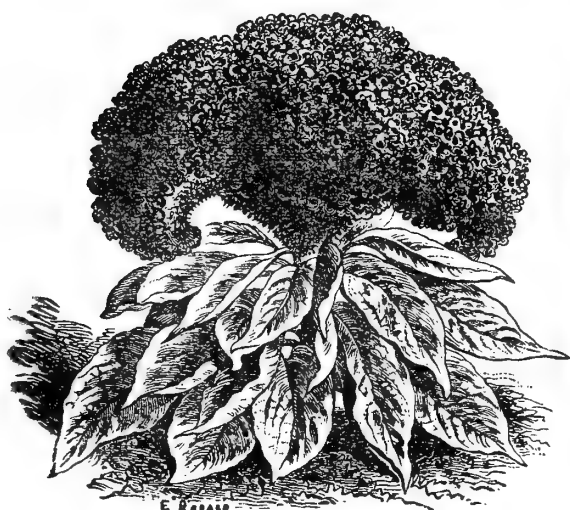
CAMPANULA.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Anemone coronaria. —Mixed colors. 2 feet 10	Aster globe-flowered. —Various colored. 1½ feet 15	The Balsam, Lady's Slipper or Touch-me-not—the latter name derived from the fact that the seed pods, when fully ripe, burst open with the least touch—is a family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers.	Browallia elata (Amethyst).—Mixed colors. A tender annual from Peru. Bears an abundance of blue and white flowers from July to September. Sow in hotbed and transplant in June. 15 inches 5
Anemone fulgens. —Bright vermilion. 1 foot 20	Aster meteor. Bright crimson. 1 foot 10	Baptisia australis. —Blue. Hardy perennial, handsome border plant, producing blue flowers in terminal spiked racemes in June. 2 feet . . 5	Cacalia coccinea (Tassel Flower).—Scarlet. 18 inches 5
Anemone sylvestris. —White. 6 inches 25	Aster mignon. —Pure white. 1 foot . 10	Bartonia aurea. —Golden yellow. Hardy annual, easy culture. 18 inches 5	Cacalia lutea (Tassel Flower).—Yellow. 18 inches 5
Anemones, or Wind Flowers, are hardy, perennial bulbous-rooted plants, among the most beautiful of florists' flowers.	Aster pæony-flowered. —Mixed colors. 1 foot 15	Begonia semperflorens. —Tuberous-rooted. Mixed colors. 1½ feet . . 25	Calceolaria hybrida. —Mixed colors. 15 inches 50
The Antirrhinums, or Snap Dragons, are hardy perennials, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants, succeed in any good garden soil.	Aster pæony-flowered. —Dark blood red. 1 foot 15	Begonia hybrida. —Tuberous-rooted. Mixed colors. 2 feet 25	Calceolaria tigrina. —Spotted. 15 inches 50
Antirrhinum majus. —Crimson and white. 1½ feet 5	Aster Victoria —Sulphur yellow. 1 foot 20	Begonia rex hybrida. —Fibrous-rooted. Mixed colors, handsome foliage. 6 inches 25	Beautiful greenhouse plants, with pocket-shaped flowers mottled and spotted.
Antirrhinum nana (Tom Thumb).—Mixed colors. 6 inches 5	Aster Washington. —Light purple. 1½ feet 10	Beautiful hothouse or greenhouse plants, or during Summer in the garden. Require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Propagated by seeds, cuttings, or division of tubers.	Calendula maritima. —Double yellow. 1 foot 5
Antirrhinum picturatum. —Tinted varieties mixed. 1 foot 5	Aster German mixed. —1½ feet . . 5	Bellis Perennis (Daisy).—Mixed colors. 6 inches 10	Calendula officinalis meteor. —Double striped orange. 1 foot . . 5
The Aquilegia, or Columbine, is among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer.	The Asters are surpassingly beautiful annual plants. All shades and colors are represented in the above assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed-bed, and transplanted into deeply dug, highly enriched soil, mulching and irrigating with manure. Water during a drought is absolutely essential to a healthy vigorous growth.	Bellis Long fellow (Double rose Daisy).—6 inches 15	Calendula poncei. —Double white. 1 foot 5
Aquilegia chrysantha (Columbine).—Golden. 3 feet 10	Azalea. —Perennial. Mixed colors. 3 to 4 feet 25	Bellis (Double white Daisy).—6 inches 15	Calendula (Prince of Orange).—Dark golden double. 1 foot 5
Aquilegia hybrida. —Mixed. 2 feet. 5	The varieties of this handsome genus of plants are numerous. Colors are white, yellow, orange, scarlet and pink, with intermediate shades. Requires moist, peaty soil or black sandy loam and shady situation.	The Daisy is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Native of England and Scotland. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hotbed.	Handsome hardy annuals, commonly called Cape or Pot Marigold. Bloom continuously all the season. Easy culture.
Aquilegia skinneri. —Scarlet and yellow. 1½ feet 10	Balsam (Impatiens balsamina Atrosanguinea plenissima).—Blood red. 2 feet 10	Bidens atrosanguinea (Dahlia Zimpani).—Crimson. Hardy annual, showy flowers resembling single Dahlia. 2 feet 5	Calliopsis atrosanguinea. —Blood red. 1 foot 5
Asperula azurea retosa. —Blue. Hardy annual, bearing a profusion of sweet-scented blue flowers. 1 foot 5	Carnation. —Striped mixed. 2 feet . 5	Bocconia Japonica. —Magnificent foliage plants. Perennial. 4 feet. 10	Calliopsis drummondii. —Golden, with crimson centre. 1 foot . . . 5
Aster (Queen Margaret).—Bouquet dwarf. Crimson, violet and white. 1 foot 10	Camelia. —White-blotched mixed. 2 feet 5	Brachycome iberidifolia (Swan Daisy).—Blue and white. Beautiful hardy annual, in flower from July to September. 1 foot 5	Calliopsis marmorata. —Brown, yellow and crimson. 1½ feet 5
Aster chrysanthemum. Dwarf. 1 foot 15	Rose. —Mixed colors. 1 foot . . . 5		Calliopsis. —Mixed, all colors. 2 feet, 5
Aster chrysanthemum. —Tall. 1½ feet 15	Solferino. —Striped and spotted. 2 feet 5		Calliopsis hybrida. —New double mixed. 1 foot 5
Aster corcordea. —Double, bright colors. White centre. 1½ feet . . 10	The King. —Bright scarlet. 2 feet, 10		Calliopsis or Coreopsis are hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clusters.
Aster Diamond. —Large flowered, various colors. 1½ feet 15	Double. —White, pure, for bouquets. 2 feet 10		
	Double. —Mixed. 2 feet 5		

The Boss Watermelon is the deepest red and best flavored.



CELOSIA CRISTATA.



COREOPSIS.



DELPHINIUM (LARKSPUR).



DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double and single. 2 feet 5	Celosia cristata .—Mixed. 3 feet 5	Chrysanthemum sulphurium .—Double yellow. 1½ feet 5	crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seeds or cuttings. Plant out when all danger of frost is past. Remove to greenhouse in Fall. 1 foot 25
Campanula pyramidalis (Pyramidal Bell Flower).—2 feet 5	The Cockscombs are tender annuals, require rich soil, will attain rich color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and leave one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during the Winter.	These varieties of Chrysanthemum are hardy annuals, very pretty, especially when grown in masses. Easy culture, stand the heat, require rich soil.	Collinsia, var. .—Mixed colors. Hardy annual adapted to clumps or masses; easy culture. 1 foot 5
Campanula calicanthema (Cup and Saucer).—Mixed colors. 2 feet 5	Centaurea Americana (Star Thistle).—Lilac. 2 feet 5	Cineraria hybrida .—Mixed colors. 2 feet 25	Commelina var. .—Mixed colors. The Commelina is a perennial, tuberous-rooted Mexican plant. Colors are blue, white and variegated; easily raised from seed. 2 feet 5
Campanula rotundiflora (Hare Bell).—White and blue. 2 feet 5	Centaurea candidissima .—Silver-leaved. 1 foot 10	Cineraria hybrida .—Extra select dwarf. 1 foot 50	Cuphea platycentra tricolor .—Cuphea, or Cigar Plant, is a tender perennial; grows freely, can be propagated by cuttings. 1½ feet 15
Campanula speculum (Venus' Looking Glass).—Blue and white. 2 feet 5	Centaurea clementei .—Silver-leaved. 15 inches 10	Cineraria maritima candidissima .—Silver foliage. 2 feet 5	Cyclamen persicum .—White and rose. Tender perennial, bulbous-rooted, beautiful fragrant flowers; protect during Winter, have soil well drained. 6 inches 15
The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in all gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil.	Centaurea gymnocarpa .—Silver-leaved. 15 inches 5	Cineraria maritima acanthifolia .—Silver foliage. 2 feet 10	Dahlia .—Various colors, double. 5 feet 15
Canna aurantiaca .—Golden. 4 feet 5	Centaurea cyanus (Blue Bottle).—Mixed colors. 1½ feet 5	The flowers of the Cinerarias are after the habit of the herbaceous Aster; petals of many colors, eyes of different shades. Hardy greenhouse annuals; very attractive during Winter and Spring. The Maritima varieties are half-hardy perennials, desirable for borders and ribbon bedding.	Dahlia .—Various colors, single. 5 feet 5
Canna coccinea .—Scarlet. 3 feet 5	Centaurea moschata (Sweet Sultan).—Purple. 1 foot 5	Clarkia elegans .—Double mixed colors. 1½ feet 5	Dahlia .—Various colors, dwarf double. 3 feet 15
Canna Marechal Vaillant .—Orange. 5 feet 5	The Centaureas are hardy annuals, of easy culture. The white-leaved varieties, Candidissima, Clementei and Gymnocarpa, are valuable for borders and ribbon bedding. The other varieties make beautiful additions to the flower bed.	Clarkia pulchella .—Mixed colors. 1½ feet 5	The Dahlia is a well-known favorite. The colors and shades of colors are many; is a half-hardy perennial, tuberous-rooted, deserving a place in every garden. Blooms till frost. Keep the roots during Winter in a dry cellar, free from frost.
Canna dwarf French .—Mixed colors. 3 feet 10	Centranthus .—Red and white. Handsome border annuals. 1 foot 5	Very pretty annuals. May be sown in the Fall and protected during the Winter, or sown early in the Spring.	Datura fastuosa (Trumpet Flower).—Various colors. 3 feet 5
Canna indica .—Mixed sorts. 4 feet 5	Cheiranthus cheri (Wall Flower).—Single mixed. 2 feet 5	Cleome grandiflora or Arborea .—Rose-colored shades. The Cleome requires rich soil. It is a half-hardy annual; blooms continuously through the Summer and is quite showy. 3 feet 5	Delphinium (Tall Rocket Larkspur).—3 feet 5
The Cannas are mostly tropical, half hardy, perennial plants, with elegant foliage and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or singly on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about twelve hours, sow in hotbed, plant out when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost, and keep in moderately warm cellar.	Cheiranthus cheri .—Dwarf, brown, double. 1 foot 10	Clianthus dampierii .—Scarlet. The Clianthus, or Glory Pea, is a tender perennial, bearing scarlet pea-shaped flowers; succeeds best in greenhouse. 3 feet 20	Delphinium (Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, var.).—1 foot 5
Celosia cristata, coccinea nana (Dwarf Cockscomb).—Scarlet. 2 feet 10	Cheiranthus cheri .—Double yellow. 1½ feet 10	Coleus, var. .—Is a tender perennial foliage plant, principally used for borders and edgings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green,	Delphinium consolida (Branching Larkspur, var.).—2 feet 5
Celosia cristata plumosa (Feathered Cockscomb).—3 feet 5	The Wall Flower is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter.		Delphinium elatum (Bee Larkspur, var.).—3 feet 5
Celosia cristata aurantiaca (Orange Cockscomb).—3 feet 5	Chrysanthemum coronarium .—Mixed colors. 1 foot 5		
Celosia cristata aurantiaca (Orange Cockscomb).—3 feet 5	Chrysanthemum burridgeanum .—Crimson and white. 1 foot 5		
Celosia cristata (President Thiers).—Bright crimson dwarf. 2 feet 10	Chrysanthemum (Eclipse).—Golden yellow. 1 foot 5		

MARSHALL, VA.—I have planted your seeds for twenty-five years, and it is a pleasure to know that they never fail in vitality or quality, except it be the fault of the weather.



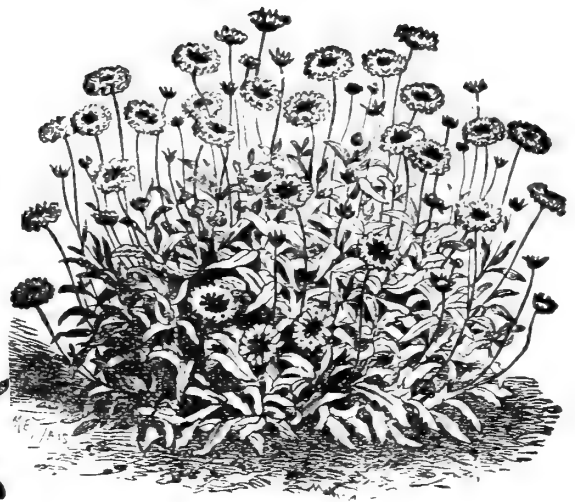
DIANTHUS CHINENSIS
(CHINA PINK).



DIANTHUS BARBATUS
(SWEET WILLIAM).



DIGITALIS PURPUREA
(FOX GLOVE).



GAILLARDIA.

Price per Packet, Cts.

<i>Delphinium formosum</i> .—Blue and white. 2 feet	5
<i>Delphinium grandiflora celestinum</i> .—Blue. 2 feet	10
<i>Delphinium ranunculus flowered</i> , var.—1 foot	5
The Larkspurs are showy annuals and perennials; beautiful border flowers. Foliage much divided, flowers in terminal spikes, blue, purple, white and red. The blue flowers are very brilliant. The Dwarf and Tall Rocket, and Consolida, are annuals, the others are perennials. The annuals will succeed better if the seed is sown in the Fall, and protected during Winter. All grow freely in good soil.	
<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> (Carnation Pink, var.).—2 feet	10
<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> (Carnation Pink).—Double striped. Extra. 2 feet	20
<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> (Carnation Pink).—Dwarf red grenadine. 1½ feet	10
<i>Dianthus chinensis</i> (China Pink).—Double variety. 1 foot	5
<i>Dianthus hedderwigii</i> (Japan Pink).—Double variety. 1 foot	5
<i>Dianthus diadematus</i> .—Dwarf, double mixed. 1 foot	5
<i>Dianthus imperialis</i> (Imperial).—Double mixed. 1 foot	5
<i>Dianthus laciniatus</i> .—Fringed, double mixed. 2 feet	5
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> (Pheasant's Eye).—Single mixed. 2 feet	5
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William).—Double mixed. 1 foot	5
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William).—Single mixed. 1 foot	5
Pinks in their perfection are surpassed by few garden flowers. The <i>Chinensis</i> , or Indian Pinks, and <i>Hedderwigii</i> , are annuals or biennials, the other varieties are perennials.	

Price per Packet, Cts.

nials. Pinks and Sweet Williams are old favorites, nearly all are fragrant. Rich soil will make bright flowers.	
<i>Dictamnus fraxinella</i> .—Red. 2 feet	5
The <i>Dictamnus</i> , or Gas Plant, is a hardy perennial, flowering in June and July. The seeds should be soaked in hot water 12 hours before planting.	
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> (Purple Foxglove).—4 feet	5
<i>Digitalis alba</i> (White Foxglove).—4 feet	5
<i>Digitalis monstrosa</i> var. (Tall Foxglove).—4 feet	5
<i>Digitalis maculata</i> (Spotted Foxglove).—3 feet	10
The <i>Digitalis</i> are hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care, and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers.	
<i>Erysimum Peroffskianum</i> .—Orange. <i>Erysimum</i> , or Hedge Mustard, is a hardy annual bearing racemes or spikes of deep orange blossoms from June to September. 1 foot	5
<i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i> (California Poppy).—Yellow. 1 foot	5
<i>Eschscholtzia alba</i> .—White. 1 foot	5
<i>Eschscholtzia crocea</i> .—Orange. 1 foot	5
<i>Eschscholtzia crocea striata</i> .—Striped. 1 foot	5
<i>Eschscholtzia</i> .—Mixed, various colors. 1 foot	5
<i>Eschscholtzia crocea</i> , fl. pl.—Double flowered. 1 foot	10
The <i>Eschscholtzia</i> is one of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor.	
<i>Eucharidium breweri</i> .—Purple and white. Hardy annual, showy when grown in masses. 1 foot	15

Price per Packet, Cts.

<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i> .—Rose and white. Hardy annual, dwarf habit, very pretty for borders or ribbon bedding. Flowers all Summer; water freely. 6 inches	10
<i>Fuchsia</i> (Lady's Eardrop).—Mixed colors. The <i>Fuchsia</i> is a well-known and favorite flower, of easy culture. Tender perennial, requiring shade and moisture. 2 feet	50
<i>Gaillardia alba marginata</i> .—Crimson and white. 1½ feet	5
<i>Gaillardia picta lorenziana</i> .—Bright colors. 2 feet	10
<i>Gaillardia picta</i> .—Mixed. 2 feet	5
The <i>Gaillardias</i> are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in many ways.	
<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i> .—Red and white. Is a half-hardy annual. It flowers on numerous branches, continuing in bloom till frost; very desirable for bouquets. 3 feet	5
<i>Gentiana acaulis</i> .—Blue. Hardy perennial, easy culture. 6 inches	10
<i>Geranium pelargonium</i> .—Scarlet, Choice	10
Tom Thumb	10
Choice Mixed	50
Half-hardy perennials.—2 feet. Sow in seed bed in Spring, keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loam. Cuttings may be easily started in pots if kept moist and shady. Take up in the Fall, pot and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.	
<i>Gillia capitata</i> .—Blue. 1 foot	5
<i>Gillia nivalis alba</i> .—White. 1 foot	5
<i>Gillia tricolor</i> .—Three colors	5
<i>Gillia</i> .—Mixed	5
Neat, unpretending annuals, long in bloom, easy culture, fine for rockwork.	

Price per Packet, Cts.

<i>Gladiolus hybrida</i> .—Half-hardy perennials; various colors and shades of colors. 3 feet	5
<i>Gloxinia hybrida</i> .—Various colors. The <i>Gloxinias</i> are tender perennials, suited to the conservatory or greenhouse. Their large bell-shaped flowers are of great beauty, shaded, spotted and marked in the most attractive style. 1 foot	50
<i>Godetia rubicunda splendens</i> .—Purple and red. Beautiful hardy annuals, of easy culture in good soil. Flower freely all the seasons. 2 feet	5
<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> .—Purple and white. Hardy annuals, fine for bouquets; easy culture. 1 foot	5
<i>Hedysarium</i> .—See Vines and Climbers.	
<i>Helianthus argophyllus</i> (Texas Silver Leaf). Striped. 6 feet	5
<i>Helianthus Californicus</i> .—Golden. 6 feet	5
<i>Helianthus giganteus</i> (Russian).—Golden. 8 feet	5
<i>Helianthus nanus</i> .—Dwarf double, orange. 3 feet	5
<i>Helianthus globosus</i> .—Globe flowered, yellow. 3 feet	5
The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The above varieties are all annuals. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden.	
<i>Heliophila araboides</i> .—Blue. Half-hardy annuals, easy culture; sow in open border in early Spring. 10 inches	5
<i>Heliotropium</i> .—Shades of blue. The <i>Heliotrope</i> is a sweet-scented, tender perennial. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Fine for bouquets. 2 feet	10
<i>Hibiscus africanus</i> .—Yellow and brown. 2 feet	5

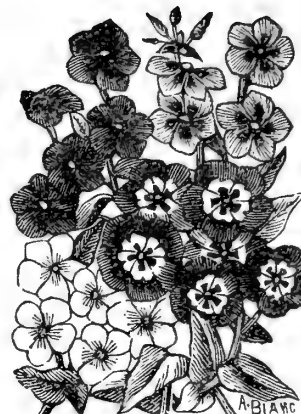
Reedland Early Drumhead Cabbage is one of the best.



MIMOSA (SENSITIVE PLANT).



PETUNIA.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



PORTULACA.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Hibiscus moscheutos. —White and rose. 3 feet 5 Hibiscus is a very showy flower. Africanus is annual; the Moscheutos or Rose Mallow is perennial.	Leptosiphon hybrida —Different colors. Hardy annuals; beautiful tube-shaped flowers. 1 foot 10	Mathiola annua purpurea. —Purple. 1 foot 5	Myosotis palustris. —Blue. The "Forget-me-not" is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with every one. Half-hardy perennial. 6 inches 10
Hollyhock. —See Althea.	Limnanthus douglasii. —Yellow and white. Hardy annual, bearing numerous fragrant flowers; deep yellow, with white petals. 1 foot 5	Mathiola annua, var. —Mixed colors. 1 foot 5	Nasturtium. —See Tropæolum.
Hyacinthus candicans. —White. Cape Hyacinth is a very handsome, fragrant perennial, suitable for the centre of a bed, or singly in lawn. 4 feet 10	Linum grandiflorum rubrum (Scarlet Flax).—Half-hardy annual, free flowering, and quite handsome. 1 foot 5	Mathiola annua. —Blood red. 1 foot 25	Nemophila, var. —The Nemophila or Grove Love is a hardy annual, of dwarf habit, producing cheerful, blue, violet and white flowers, suitable for edges of borders. 8 inches 5
Iberis amara (White Candytuft).—1 foot 5	Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower).—Scarlet perennial. 3 feet 10	Mathiola annua. —Canary yellow. 1 foot 10	Nierembergia, var. —Half-hardy perennial, slender branching habit, with yellow-white and violet flowers. 1 foot 5
Iberis coronaria (Rocket Candytuft).—White. 1 foot 5	Lupinus, var. —Mixed colors, annuals. 3 feet 5	Mathiola annua. —Dwarf white. 1 foot 25	Nigella damascena. —Blue. The Nigella, Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush, is a hardy annual. Flowers of various shades of blue. Easy culture. 18 inches 5
Iberis carminea (Carmine Candytuft).—1 foot 5	The Lupinus are very pretty, showy plants, with pea shaped blossoms. The annuals and perennials grow readily from seed. The latter may be perpetuated by dividing the roots.	The ten-weeks' stock or Gilly Flower is a half-hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, and transplant to rich ground.	Oenothera odorata. —Yellow. Fragrant Evening Primrose is a showy annual. Easily raised from seed. 2 feet 5
Iberis odorata. —White. 1 foot 5	Lychnis alba. —White. 2 feet 5	Mathiola simplicaulis, var. —The Brompton stock is a biennial or perennial, beautiful colors and shades of colors. Grows more branching than the ten-week stock. Sow in May, and when about two inches high, pot singly to protect during Winter. 1 foot 10	Pæonia officinalis. —Red. Hardy perennial, with bunches of tuberous roots. Sow seed in seed bed in Spring, and plant out in the Fall, protecting with litter first season. After that, little care is required, except to keep ground clean and rich. 2 feet 5
Iberis purpurea. —Purple. 1 foot 5	Lychnis chalconica. —Scarlet. 2 feet 5	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Ice Plant).—White. Start in hot-bed and transplant to border middle of Summer. Highly ornamental and curious. From its glittering surface is sometimes called Diamond Plant. 1 foot 5	Pansy. —See Viola.
Iberis, var. —Mixed colors. 1 foot 5	Lychnis haageana hybrida. —Mixed colors. 1 foot 10	Mignonette. —See Reseda.	Papaver carnation. —Various colors. 15 inches 5
The Candytuft, a well-known favorite, is a hardy annual, very pretty in beds or masses. Seed may be sown in the Fall for early flowering.	Lychnis, var. —Various colors. 2 feet 5	Mimulus cardinalis (Monkey Flower).—Scarlet. 1 foot 10	Papaver murrelli. —Various colors. 15 inches 5
Ice Plant. —See Mesembryanthemum.	The Lychnis are hardy perennials, showy border plants. Grow freely from seeds or cuttings.	Mimulus moschatus (Musk Plant).—Yellow. 8 inches 10	Papaver pæony-flowered. —Various colors. 15 inches 5
Ipomopsis aurantiaca. —Golden. 2 feet 5	Malva, var. —White and purple. Hardy annuals, large showy flowers. 2 feet 5	Annuals, though classed in the greenhouse as perennials. Succeed best in moist soil, partly shaded.	Papaver ranunculus-flowered. —White. 15 inches 5
Ipomopsis elegans (Scarlet Cantua).—3 feet 5	Martinia fragrans. —Variegated. The fragrant Martinia is a beautiful annual, producing a profusion of large Gloxinia-like flowers, blotched and shaded. Sow seed in May. 2 feet 5	Mirabilis jalapa. —Various colors. Marvel of Peru, or Four o'Clock, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth. The flowers are brilliant, singularly mixed and varied on the same plant. 2 feet 5	Papaver bracteatum. —Scarlet. 2 feet 5
Ipomopsis are hardy biennials, natives of the South; very beautiful.	Marigold. —See Tagetes.		Papaver croceum. —Orange. 2 feet 10
Lantana hybrida —Various shades. Tender perennials; easily raised from seed or increased by cuttings. Fine bedding plants. The flowers are of brilliant changeable colors. 2 feet 10	Mathiola annua alba. —White. 1 foot 5		
Lathyrus odoratus. —See Vines and Climbers.	Mathiola annua coccinea. —Scarlet. 1 foot 5		
Lathyrus latifolius. —See Vines and Climbers.			
Lavatera. —Red and White. Hardy annual, easy culture, handsome appearance. In bloom from July to October. 2 feet 5			

BOARDMAN, FLA.—I have been using your seeds for thirty years, and never knew them to fail. They are the optimates in the way of seeds.



RESEDA (MIGNONETTE).



RICINUS (CASTOR BEAN).



SALPIGLOSSIS.



SCABIOSA.

Price per Packet, Cts.

Papaver orientale.—Red. 2 feet . . . 10

The first four varieties of Poppies are annuals. The others, Bracteatum, Croceum and Orientale, are perennials, and are raised by sowing seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall—better in the Fall, as the plant has more time to develop. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers.

Penstemon, var.—Beautiful herbaceous hardy perennial plants. The flowers of all the species are bell-shaped. Colors scarlet-purple and lilac. 2 feet 10

Pepper celestial, var.—Chinese variety, highly ornamental, bearing abundance of fruit, from one to two inches long, green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Annual. 2 feet . . . 5

Pepper (Red Cluster or very small Cayenne).—Scarlet. The fruit on the plant, as plentiful as foliage, produces a beautiful effect. Annual. 2 feet 5

Petunia hybrida.—Mixed colors. 2 feet 5

Petunia purpurea.—Purple. 2 feet. 5

Petunia (Belle Etoile).—New, white and purple. 2 feet 10

Petunia grandiflora.—Large flowered. 2 feet 20

Petunia marginata.—Green edged. 2 feet 20

Petunia, fl. pl.—Double-flowering hybrid. Mixed. 2 feet 25

The Petunias are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. No plant is of more universal application than the Petunia. In the garden, conservatory or

Price per Packet, Cts.

greenhouse it produces most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced.

Phaseolus.—See Vines and Climbers.

Phlox Drummondii.—Various colors. 1 foot 5

Phlox Drummondii coccinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot 5

Phlox Drummondii alba.—White . 10

Phlox Drummondii atropurpurea striata.—Dark striped 10

Phlox Drummondii delicata.—Rose, with white centre 10

Phlox Drummondii oculata.—White-eyed 5

Phlox Drummondii nana compacta.—Dwarf, mixed 10

The Phlox Drummondii, in all its varieties of colors and shades, comprises most elegant annual border flowers, blooming from July to November. Should have rich light soil. The seed may be sown in hotbed in March, and the plants planted out in June, or, when ground becomes warm, may be sown where they are to stand.

Phlox superba, or decussata.—Mixed. Phlox superba, or Perennial Phlox, blooms from May to November, producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Perfectly hardy, requiring little or no protection during Winter. Seed sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. 3 feet 10

Finks.—See Dianthus.

Poppy.—See Papaver.

The Portulaca, though one of the most common, is one of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 6 inches high. Any one can grow it in any garden.

Price per Packet, Cts.

Portulaca alba.—White 5

Portulaca auriata.—Orange . . . 5

Portulaca aurea striata.—Gold striped 10

Portulaca miniata.—Vermilion . . 20

Portulaca splendens.—Mixed colors. 5

Portulaca sulphurea.—Sulphur . . 20

Portulaca Thellusonii.—Scarlet . . 5

Portulaca, fl. pl.—Double flowering, mixed colors 25

Primula auricula, var.—Half-hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors and shades. Sow seed in box early in Spring or outdoors in Autumn; protect well during Winter. Rich soil. 6 inches 25

Primula polyanthus, var.—Hardy perennial, flowers first season. Grows freely in rich, moist, partially shaded position. Start in boxes or pots, and plant out when ground becomes warm. 6 inches 25

Primula sinensis (Chinese Primrose, var.).—The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful tender perennial, cultivated for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. The single varieties may be planted out of doors in Summer. Flowers beautifully variegated, spotted and fringed. Sow seed in shallow pans, with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation, or the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches . . 25

Primula veris (Cowslip).—The Primula veris, or English Cowslip, hardy perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches . . . 10

Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather).—Orange. 1 foot 10

Pyrethrum roseum.—Rose. 18 inches 10

Hardy perennials, easy culture. Pyrethrum roseum is the Insect Powder plant.

Price per Packet, Cts.

Reseda ameliorata (Pyramidal Mignonette).—Brown tinted. 10 inches 5

Reseda aurea (Golden Queen).—10 inches 5

Reseda eximea (Parson's White).—10 inches 5

Reseda grandiflora.—Orange and buff. 10 inches 5

Reseda machet Dwarf.—Large red. 6 inches 5

Reseda odorata (Sweet Mignonette).—Brown and buff. 10 inches . . . 5

Reseda Upright.—White. 20 inches. 5

No annual flower is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse, conservatory, in a box or pot on the window, in some narrow pent-up alley, or in the open ground in Summer.

Ricinus macrocarpus.—Dwarf green. 5 feet 5

Ricinus sanguineus.—Red. 10 feet. 5

Ricinus Gibsoni.—Dark red. 5 feet. 5

Ricinus, var.—Mixed colors. 10 feet. 5

The Ricinus, or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a very showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups.

Salpiglossis hybrida, var.—Showy annuals. Classed amongst the Fall flowers. Require light, rich soil. 1 foot 5

Salvia argentia.—White. 3 feet . . 5

Salvia coccinea splendens (Scarlet Sage).—2 feet 5

Salvia patens.—Blue. 1 foot . . . 25

Salvia splendens.—Bright scarlet . . 20

Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Sanvitalia procumbens. —See Trailing Plants.	evergreen plants. Used for vases, covering graves in cemeteries, or bare shady places where grass will not grow. Bear very effective white and rosy flowers. Sow seed in hot-bed or greenhouse early in Spring; plant out when ground is warm. Proof against dry weather.	Aristolochia siphon (Dutchman's Pipe).—Yellow and purple. Hardy perennial, rapid grower, large leaves. Requires plenty of water. 20 feet . . . 15	Plant very early in Spring, and from four to six inches deep.
Saponaria, var. —Hardy dwarf annuals, blooming through the Summer and Autumn. 1 foot 5		Calampelis scabra (Eccremocarpus Vine).—Tender annual. Beautiful climber, with orange flowers. 10 feet 5	Lophospermum scandens. —Blue. Tender perennial, bearing bell-shaped flowers. 10 feet 10
Scabiosa atropurpurea. —Purple. 2 feet 5		Cardiospermum halicacabum (Balloon Vine).—White. Is an annual of rapid growth from seed sown in Spring. 10 feet 5	Maurandia barclayana. —Purple. 10 feet 5
Scabiosa candidissima. —White. 1½ feet 5	Viola tricolor alba. —White 5	Clematis coccinea. —Scarlet. 12 feet . . . 25	Maurandia, var. —Tender perennial, flowering profusely in the Fall. Succeeds best in the greenhouse. 10 feet 5
Scabiosa coccinea. —Scarlet. 1½ feet 5	Viola tricolor cœrulea. —Blue 5	Clematis flamula (Virgin's Bower).—White. 12 feet 5	Momordica balsamina (Balsam Apple).—Yellow. 10 feet 5
Scabiosa stellata. —Starry. 2 feet . . . 5	Viola tricolor. —Large yellow 5	Clematis Jackmanii. —Blue and White. 12 feet 50	Momordica charantea (Balsam Pear).—Yellow. 10 feet 5
Scabiosa, var. —Mixed. 2 feet 5	Viola tricolor imperialis. —Blotched. 50	The Clematis are hardy perennials, of rapid growth, on trellis or netting. The Clematis flamula is the old variety, Virgin's Bower, or Traveler's Joy. Fine foliage and clusters of small white fragrant flowers. The other varieties are large-flowered and very showy.	
The Scabious, or Mourning Bride, is a well-known annual. Easy culture, blooms all the season. Valuable for bouquets.	Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed 5	Cobea scandens. —Purple. Greenhouse perennial, of rapid growth, bearing great number of bell-shaped flowers. Start the seed in damp sand in a warm place. 15 feet . . . 10	Myrsiphyllum asparagoides (Smilax).—White. Smilax Vine is a greenhouse perennial, largely used by florists to decorate, make bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant seeds in a warm part of greenhouse, in a loamy leafy soil. 10 feet 10
Schizanthus, var. —Mixed. The Schizanthus, in all its varieties, is a very pretty annual, blooming freely till late, but attaining its highest perfection when grown in pots in the greenhouse. 2 feet 5	Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed. First-class 10	Convolvulus major. —Mixed. The Convolvulus major, or Morning Glory, is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors. 12 feet 5	Passiflora, var. —Purple, violet and white. The Passion Flower is a half-hardy perennial; in favorable situations grows vigorously, and produces a profusion of beautiful flowers. 20 feet 5
Sensitive Plant. —See Mimosa.	Viola tricolor odorata (Sweet Violet). 10	Hedysarium coronarium (French Honeysuckle).—Red and white. Perennial. 2 feet 5	Phaseolus multiflorus (Scarlet Running Bean).—Annual. 10 feet . . . 5
Snap Dragon. —See Antirrhinum.	Viola Faust (King of the Blacks) . . . 5	Ipomea bono nox (Evening Glory, Good Night).—Tender annual. 15 feet 5	Thunbergia alata. —Buff. 5 feet . . . 5
Solanum, var. —The Ornamental Egg Plant, white and scarlet, is an annual, presenting a very pleasing effect. 20 inches 5	Viscaria, var. —Hardy annual. 6 inches 5	Ipomea coccinea (Star Ipomea, or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet . . . 5	Thunbergia alba. —White. 5 feet . . . 5
Stevia serrata. —White. Greenhouse perennials, much used for bouquets. 2 feet 5	Whitlavia gloxinoides. —White and blue. 1 foot 5	Ipomea grandiflora (Large Purple Morning Glory).—12 feet 5	Thunbergia aurantiaca. —Orange. 5 feet 5
Stocks. —See Mathiola.	Whitlavia grandiflora. —Blue. 1 foot 5	Ipomea noctiflora (Moon Flower).—White. 20 feet 5	Thunbergia, var. —Mixed. 5 feet . . . 5
Sunflower. —See Helianthus.	Annals from California. Bell-shaped flowers, from June to October. Requires light, sandy loam.	Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border, peat and loam soil. Start seed in pots.	
Sweet Sultan. —See Centaurea.	Wigandia caracasana. —4 feet 10	Ipomea quamoclit (Crimson Cypress Vine).—10 feet 5	Tropæolum majus atrosanguineum —Crimson. 6 feet 5
Tagetas erecta (African Marigold).—Yellow and orange. 2½ feet 5	Wigandia vigieri. —4 feet 10	Ipomea umbellata. —Yellow. 10 feet. 10	Tropæolum majus lobbianum. —Mixed, perennial. 6 feet 5
Tagetas dwarf. —Striped. 1 foot 5	Half-hardy perennials; beautiful foliage.	The Ipomeas are amongst the most beautiful of annual running vines. Easy culture, free growth.	
Tagetas Eldorado. —Yellow and orange. 2 feet 5	Zinnia elegans. —Double, white, scarlet, purple and orange—separate colors. 2 feet 5	Lathyrus latifolius (Everlasting Peas).—Pink and white. 10 feet 5	Tropæolum majus Schillingii. —Spotted. 6 feet 5
Tagetas patula (Tall French Marigold).—Dark brown. 2 feet 5	Zinnia, mixed. —All colors. 2 feet . . . 5	Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Peas).—Mixed colors. 3 feet 5	Tropæolum majus, var. —Mixed. 6 feet 5
Tagetas patula nana (Dwarf French Marigold).—Dark brown. 1 foot . . . 5	Zinnia, Dwarf Double. —Mixed. 1½ feet 5	Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Peas).—In separate colors. 3 feet 5	Tropæolum peregrinum canariense (Canary Bird Flower).—Yellow. 5 feet 5
Tagetas signata pumila. —Yellow striped. 15 inches 5	Zinnia elegans is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Its beautiful Dahlia-like flowers adapt it to any situation in any garden, large or small. As a display flower it is unsurpassed.	The above varieties of Flowering Nasturtiums are all annuals, except Lobbianum, which is a tender perennial. Plant seeds as soon as ground is warm. Heavy rich soil suits best.	
The Marigolds are showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety in its perfection are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus in appearance and texture, not unlike the richest velvet. Signata pumila is of compact globulous growth; the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant. Foliage as fine as Cypress Vine.			
Veronica hybrida. —Blue and white. 2 feet 5	Vines and Climbers.		
Veronica spicata. —Blue. Tender perennials. Very pretty border plants. 1 foot 5	Ampelopsis veitchii (Japan Ivy).—Hardy perennial; clings to stone or brick. Rapid climber after once started, covering a large space in a short period. Green in Summer, scarlet in Autumn. 50 feet 5		
Vinca alba (Periwinkle).—White 5			
Vinca rosea (Periwinkle).—Rose 5			
The Periwinkles are perennial			

Trailing Plants.

Suitable for Vases, Hanging Baskets, etc. Also for Bedding.

Price per Packet, Cts.

Abronia arenaria.—Yellow. 1 foot.	5
Abronia umbellata.—Rose. 1 foot.	5
Beautiful hardy annuals, with long trailing stems. Sow seed early in Spring.	
Clintonia, var.—White and purple. 6 inches	10
Convolvulus Mauritanicus.—Tricolored. 2 feet	5
Convolvulus minor.—Rose, purple and white. Hardy annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small borders. Single plants at intervals on a lawn have a pretty effect. 1 foot	5
Linaria cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).—Lilac	5
Lobelia alba.—White	5
Lobelia erinos speciosa. Blue	5
Lobelia gracilis.—Light blue	5
Tender annuals, rich colors.	
Nolana prostrata (Trailing Nolana).—Blue and violet. Handsome annual, stems branching and covered with bell-shaped flowers. Sow seed early in Spring	5
Sanvitalia procumbens.—Annual. Forms a mat of deep green foliage, covered with a profusion of golden flowers	5
Tropæolum (Tom Thumb).—Mixed. Beautiful dwarf annual Nasturtium. 5	
Verbena, apiculata-flowered.—White eye	10
Verbena candidissima.—White	5
Verbena cœrulea.—Blue	5
Verbena coccinea oculata.—Scarlet eye	10
Verbena hybrida.—Extra selected. Mixed	10
Verbena hybrida.—Mixed	5
Verbena striata.—Italian striped	5
The Verbenas are half-hardy	

Price per Packet, Cts.

perennials. No flower garden is complete without the Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. The flowers are continuous, brilliant and of all colors.

Ornamental Grasses.

Agrostis nebulosa.—2 feet	5
Agrostis pulchella.—2 feet	5
Hardy annuals, graceful foliage.	
Arundo donax (Reed Grass).—10 feet	5
Single plants present a very striking appearance. Perennials.	
Briza (Quaking Grass).—Sow early in Spring; give plants plenty of room. 1 foot	5
Bromus briziformis.—Perennial, quite attractive, easily grown, start early. 10 inches	5
Erianthus Ravenna.—Hardy perennial; sometimes called Hardy Pampas or Plume Grass. 8 feet	5
Eulalia Japonica.—Hardy perennial, beautiful foliage. 6 feet	10
Gynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass).—Perennial. Considerable trade is done with Pampas plumes sent from California and sold for decorative purposes. It is a noble plant and can be grown in this latitude. Requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow seed in a hotbed, and plant out when ground is warm. The bulb root must be taken up and kept in cellar in Winter or carefully protected. 8 feet	5
Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass).—Hardy perennial. Used for Winter bouquets. Sow seed early in Spring. 2 feet	5

Ornamental Gourds
and Fruited Vines.

Abobra viridiflora.—Tuberous-rooted perennial, bearing small scarlet fruit, presenting quite a showy appearance. 6 feet	5
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Price per Packet, Cts.

Bryonopsis erithrocarpa.—Tender annual with green fruit, changing to scarlet and white. Pretty foliage. 8 feet	5
Coccinea indica.—White. Half-hardy perennial vine, with bell-shaped flowers, succeeded by oblong red fruit, with white stripes, very pretty. 10 feet	10
Cucumis flexiosis (Snake Cucumber).—8 feet	5
Cucumis perennis (Cucumber Vine).—6 feet	5
Rapid growing annuals, very pretty.	
Gourds.—	
Large Bottle	5
Small Bottle	5
Dipper Gourd	5
Hercules' Club	5
Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd	5
Mock Orange, striped	5
Egg Gourd	5
Sugar Trough	5
Mixed Gourds, small	5
Mixed Gourds, large	5
The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The gauze-like covering of the Luffa, Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd, is very strong and can be utilized for many purposes.	
Everlasting Flowers.	
Acroclinium.—Mixed, white and rose. 1 foot	5
Acroclinium.—Mixed, double flowered. 1 foot	10
Half-hardy annuals of free growth.	
Ammobium grandiflora.—White. Hardy annual. Its silvery white petals and yellow stamens present a pleasing contrast. 18 inches	5

Price per Packet, Cts.

Gomphrena globosa alba.—White. 1 foot	5
Gomphrena globosa haageana.—Orange. 1 foot	5
Gomphrena globosa nana compacta.—Red. 6 inches	5
Gomphrena globosa purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot	5
Gomphrena globosa, var.—Mixed. 1 foot	5
Gomphrena, Globe Amaranthus, Bachelor's Button, well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers should be fully matured before being gathered.	
Helichrysum album.—Pure white. 20 inches	5
Helichrysum compositum aurea.—Large golden	5
Helichrysum nanum.—Dwarf, double, mixed	5
Helichrysum, var.—Single, mixed	5
The Helichrysms are annuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the Everlastings. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration. Require rich soil.	
Helipterum Sanfordii.—Golden. Annual. Produces flowers in clusters. Used for Winter bouquets. 1 foot	5
Rhodanthe atrosanguinea.—Purple and violet. 1 foot	5
Rhodanthe Manglesii.—Rose. 1 foot	5
Rhodanthe, var.—Mixed. 1 foot	5
Tender annuals, requiring care. Sow seed in hotbed early in Spring, and do not plant out till all danger of frost is past. Bloom is like the dwarf semi-double Sunflower.	
Xeranthemum album.—White. 1 foot	5
Xeranthemum purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot	5
Xeranthemum superbissimum.—Rose. Hardy annual, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. 2 feet	5

FLOWERING ROOTS.

DAHLIAS.

	Each.	Per doz.
Mixed varieties and colors	\$0 15	\$1 25
Named varieties as per list	20	2 00

(Named Varieties.—Large Flowering.)

Adelaide.—Clear bright yellow	
Chang.—Yellow tipped crimson	
Defiance.—Lemon tipped white	
Donald Beaton.—Dark maroon	
Emily.—White edged lavender	
Fire Fly.—Velvety crimson	
Juarzili, Cactus Dahlia.—Scarlet	
Mantes Le Ville.—Very large, lilac purple	
Mrs. Piggot.—Pure white	
Mrs. Wytham.—Large yellow shaded buff	
W. C. Bryant.—Yellow edged buff	
Variegata.—White tipped purple	
POMPONE or BOUQUET.—Berte de Bauman.—White and scarlet	
Canary.—Buff and pink	
Daisy.—Blush and pink	
Goldperle.—Crimson tipped gold	

DAHLIAS.—Continued.

	Each.	Per doz.
Little Nymph.—White with delicate lavender blush		
Little Rifleman.—White and dark maroon		
Una.—Pure white		
Dwarf, Fire King.—Scarlet		
" Tom Pouse.—Crimson maroon		

TUBEROSE.

	Per doz.	Per 100
Double White Italian	\$0 25	\$1 50
Dwarf Pearl	25	1 50

GLADIOLUS.

Shades of red	30	1 50
White and light	75	4 50
White and striped	60	3 50
Striped and variegated	50	3 00
Yellow and buff	75	5 00
All colors mixed	40	2 50

CANNA (Indian Shot).

	Each.	Per doz.
Large handsome plants, with dark glossy leaves of various shades of colors	\$0 10	\$0 75

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM, or Elephant's Ear	15	1 50
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AMARYLLIS.

	Each.	Per doz.
Atamasco.—Rosy white, free flowering	\$0 10	\$1 00
Formosissimo.—Dark crimson	15	1 50
Longiflora alba.—White	40	3 50
Longiflora rosea.—Rose flowered	25	2 25

PEONY.

Festiva.—Pure white	30	3 00
Fragrans.—Rose color	30	3 00
Humeri.—Pink	30	3 00
Mixed Varieties	25	2 50
BED HOT POKER.—Tritoma Uvaria	35	3 50
DIELYTRA.—Bleeding Heart	30	3 00
PAMPAS GRASS.—Gynerium	50	
HARDY PAMPAS.—Erianthus	30	

MEXICAN VINE.—Large roots	50	
Small roots	25	
ADAM'S NEEDLE.—Yucca	40	

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Chinese Lilies, Bermuda Lilies, Lilies of sorts, Jonquils, Crown Imperials, Iris, Ixia, Anemone, Ranunculus, Scilla, Freesia, Snowdrop, Lily of the Valley, etc. Catalogues and price lists free upon application.

BERWICK, PA.—I sold this year 250,000 Cabbage plants from your seed. One man bought 50,000, saying the stock was the best he ever saw.



These Prices are for small quantities only—by the packet and ounce, postage paid, and by the quart, postage extra. A special price-list accompanies each catalogue, and if mislaid can be had upon application. Latest prices issued upon the first of every month. Send for a copy! For postage and package charges, see Hints to Purchasers, page 2 of cover.

ARTICHOKE.

French.

Cynara scolymus—*Artichaut*—*Alcachofa*—*Artischocke*—*Artiskok*.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 yards of Row.

This plant may be grown from seed sown when the cherry is in bloom, or from suckers taken from established plants. If the seed be sown the plants may be raised in beds and transplanted. The seedlings or sets should be planted out in rows at four feet apart, at eighteen inches to the row. Artichoke in a congenial climate will stand for several years, but success with it in the United States cannot be expected north of the cotton belt.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 1.—**STEWED.**—Trim, wash, and put in a saucepan with boiling water till the outer leaves loosen, and the bottom of the leaves are found to be tender.

No. 2.—Serve with butter sauce, made as follows: Quarter pound of butter put in a saucepan, to which add two tablespoonfuls of flour, half pint of water, salt, pepper; stir till it boils, adding the yolk of one egg and a little cream. Stir and remove. Otherwise it will curdle.

No. 3.—Cold Artichoke may also be served, with French dressing made as follows: Half teaspoonful of salt, small quantity of pepper, one tablespoonful of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, all beaten well.

LARGE GLOBE.—A French vegetable, the flower buds of which are eaten when cooked as above. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Jerusalem—Tubers.

Helianthus tuberosus—*Topinambour*—*Erbapfel*—*Namara*.

This should not be confounded with the French Artichoke, being a plant of entirely distinct character—a species of the sunflower, growing to a height of six to eight feet. The edible portions are the tubers, which are produced after the manner of potatoes. It is propagated alone by its tubers, which should be planted in rows of five feet, and one foot apart in the row. It is perfectly hardy and very persistent when once given a place in a garden or field. The tubers, dug like potatoes, are used domestically as a salad for pickling. On the farm they are used for feeding swine. Yield about 300 bushels. Per bush. \$2.50.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus Officinalis—*Asperge*—*Esparrago*—*Spargel*—*Asperges*.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

This plant succeeds best on sandy soil, though reclaimed marsh land, when freed from water, is admirably adapted to its culture; the lighter the soil the earlier the plants shoot in the Spring. Of whatever character the ground may be, it should be well cleared of trash or other incumbrances, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is prepared by opening deep trenches six or eight feet apart, by passing a two-horse plow twice to each furrow, throwing a furrow slice to the right and left, and finally cleaning and deepening the furrow by a third passage of the plow. The roots are planted in the bottom of the furrow, at eighteen inches apart, and covered by an inch of soil.

Stable manure may be applied in the furrow before the roots are placed, or on top of the roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, Spring planting is considered to give the best results, but south of Washington, Fall planting has proven the best. We can ship Asparagus roots from October to March, to any point within 1000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4000 plants are required to the acre.

One-year-old well-developed roots are better than older ones. When well planted and fertilized a cutting of stalks can be made about three times the second year after planting. Cutting should not be continued too late in the Spring or the roots will become exhausted if the shoots are not allowed to develop fully, for of course it must be understood the leaves are the lungs of the plants. After cutting has ceased the ground should be worked by plowing away from the rows and manuring alongside, after which the earth should be thrown back. Twenty bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, may be used to advantage annually. The roots of Asparagus (though some penetrate six and eight feet in depth) are, many of them, inclined to run near the surface; the cultivator should accordingly, as far as possible, aim at flat culture. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years. Asparagus can be bleached and made especially tender by mulching or covering with six inches of fine cut hay, straw or leaves.

A season's cutting covers eight to ten weeks, and profitable cutting continues up to ten years from planting, after which time the beds are considered unprofitable by market gardeners.

From 800 to 1500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field-hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch, according to condition of culture. A skillful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day. At the New York market green-pointed "grass" is demanded, the Philadelphia market calls for white-pointed. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

Asparagus is always in demand, such a thing as the market being seriously glutted with it never occurs. The variety known as the Colossal is the best, producing shoots often one inch in diameter, and sometimes as many as fifty to the plant.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2500 plants. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the Spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches. If the land be friable, fertile and well cultivated, these seedlings can be set out the next Spring.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 6.—**STEWED.**—Wash, tie in bunches and place in saucepan of boiling water. Cook slowly until tender. Serve with butter-sauce made after receipt No. 2, above.

No. 7.—**COLD.**—After stewing as above directed, and when cold, serve with French dressing made after receipt No. 3, above.

No. 8.—Or serve with Vinaigrette-sauce, made as follows: To French dressing add onions, pickles, parsley and capers, hashed and mixed well.

Palmetto.—An early, prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Colossal.—The leading variety in the American markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Asparagus Roots.—**Palmetto.**—Per 100, 50c.; per 1000, \$4.00.
Colossal.—Per 100, 50c.; per 1000, \$4.00.

CATTLE BEETS OR MANGOLD=WURZELS.

A family of Beets bred to a large size for cattle feeding. The roots are easily injured by Autumn frosts, and therefore must be taken up in good time and properly protected. When first harvested they are acrid and scour cattle, but after a few months become palatable and safe. The approved types produce massive roots which, well elevated above the surface, are harvested with the greatest ease and produce double the weight of turnips to the acre, to which advantage may be added the high nutritive value, the saccharine often being equal to six or seven per cent. of the gross weight. The Mangold is a high feeder—potash and nitrogen are needed to force the plant into vigorous growth; stable manure will do it, or kainit mixed with dried meat or fish.

Mangold-Wurzel Yellow Globe.—Similar to the Red Globe except in color. Its single tap root alone enters the earth to any depth, the bulb so nearly setting on the surface as to render harvesting simply a matter of lifting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Mangold-Wurzel Red Globe.—More delicate than the Long Mammoth varieties; more easily handled; SEVENTY tons to the acre not uncommon in England. Fine cattle-feeding roots. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Mangold Wurzel Yellow Oval.—A variation of the Yellow Globe; somewhat more productive; root oblong; skin golden; flesh white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Golden Tankard Mangold.—A rapidly-maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form of cattle-

feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivated in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre. The root has broad shoulders, smooth rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden footstalk. It has such a slight hold upon the ground that it can be lifted with the least effort, and added to the good qualities named possesses a nutritious quality superior to any other Mangold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Mangold-Wurzel Mammoth Long Red.—A very productive variety used for cattle feeding. In England EIGHTY TONS have been grown to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Norbiton Long Giant.—A very choice and showy stock of Mammoth Long Red Mangold. Adapted for deep soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

KANSAS CITY.—"Landreth's First in Market" Bush Bean is a gem, the earliest and tenderest of all. Also a splendid bearer.

TABLE BEETS.

Beta vulgaris—*Betterave*—*Remolacha*—*Rothé* ober *Runtelrübe*—*Rödbede*.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at two and a half feet apart. If the culture is by hand the rows may be drawn eighteen inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring when the Apple is in bloom. Yield 300 to 500 bushels.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 22.—**BOILED.**—Wash, and boil till quite tender; rub off the skin, quarter and put into a saucepan, with salt, pepper, butter and a little broth. Let the butter melt, and mingle well by tossing the pan. Serve in a covered dish.

No. 23.—**PICKLED.**—After boiling, peel and quarter, refresh with cold water, cut in slices and put in a jar half full of vinegar; add salt, spices, slices of onion, whole pepper, a laurel leaf and horse radish cut in small pieces. Keep covered.

Extra Early Eclipse.—This newer variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian, being two or three days earlier in development, more attractive in appearance, and of superior quality for the table. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. The foliage is longer and more vigorous than that of the Egyptian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Extra Early Egyptian Turnip.—Growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish, and consequently maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in fifty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green, flesh quite dark. This variety admits of close culture, is one of the leading sorts, and will be found very desirable in the family garden and profitable to the trucker. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Bassano, or Extra Early Turnip.—This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary, and tender, and by the best judges is considered unexcelled in flavor and delicacy by any variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Landreth's Very Early (FOR FORCING).—We do not know of a better early Beet than this. It is nearly as EARLY as the Egyptian and HARDIER. It is not so dark in flesh, but is more firm when boiled or pickled; the LEAF-TOPS are remarkably SHORT and COMPACT, fitting the variety for FORCING UNDER GLASS or CLOSE PLANTING on the border. A remarkably fine sort, and distinct from others. We recommend it most highly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Blood-Red Turnip.—Here we have the old stand-by, the short-leaved Early Flat Blood-Red Turnip Beet, with its solid deep beefy color, well known by our annual distribution of many tons of seed to millions of homesteads since its introduction over seventy years ago. Root, broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of unexcelled quality. It is the best Turnip-shaped Beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Red Turnip (DEWING'S).—The New England form of Red Turnip Beet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Improved Blood-Red Turnip (EDMUNDS).—A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Philadelphia Early Turnip.—This variety, which we so named and introduced, follows very closely after the Bassano; it is neither red nor white, but has alternate rings of lighter or darker pink. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Half-Long Blood Red.—Very desirable. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood red, skin smooth, habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a succession to Turnip-shaped Beets. Valuable for Winter keeping or market supply, as it retains its solid, juicy character long into Spring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Philadelphia Perfection.—This is similar to the Half-Long Blood-Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long Blood-Red (VERY RICH).—An old standard variety used both for table and for cattle; RESISTS DROUGHT BETTER than any of the other varieties of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely



under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during Winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Silesian Sugar.—This form of Beet, of which sugar is made, is rapidly growing in favor in this country as a most valuable Winter food for stock of all descriptions. Fifteen to twenty tons can be grown to the acre under favorable conditions. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Imperial Sugar.—A variety out of which much sugar has been made abroad. Used here for stock feed. Skin cream-color, flesh white; an average of fifteen tons can be produced per acre. Its high percentage of carbo-hydrates indicates it, as experience has proven it, to be one of the most valuable roots for cattle feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Red-Top Sugar.—A white-fleshed Sugar Beet with red crown; very early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Klein Wanzleben.—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar making in the factories, as much as eighteen tons of sugar having been made from one hundred tons of roots of this variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Swiss Chard or Silver Beet.—Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had, and often is tough and stringy. The Silver Beet, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring till Autumn frost, and is infinitely superior as a table vegetable to Spinach, Turnip tops, or other greens. Its culture is precisely the same as for the ordinary table Beet. The midrib of the leaf may alone be used, or, when very young, the entire leaf. We recommend every one who has a garden to plant it, and assure them that they will be fully satisfied. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

THINNING OUT.

NEXT to errors of too deep or too shallow sowing of Seeds are the errors of thick seeding without corresponding thinning—a neglect of properly thinning out the plants after germination. It is far better to thin out a row of Beets, Lettuce, Carrots or Parsnips, so as to obtain good specimens at proper distances, than miserable abortions crowded together at half an inch apart, as is so often seen in the gardens of the inexperienced. So clearly evident is the advantage of thinning out that we will not waste space dwelling upon it, other than to give the following table of suggestive distance to which vegetables in the private garden should be thinned:

1 inch—Radishes.
2 inches—Beans, Carrots, Peas, Salsify, Corn Salad.
3 inches—Leeks.

4 inches—Beets, Kale, Onions, Parsnips, Spinach, Turnips.
5 inches—Endive, Parsley.
6 inches—Lettuce, Okra.

ROSSVILLE (Fayette Co.), TENN.—Your Cabbage Seed, especially Landreth's Earliest, beats anything ever before raised in this country.



BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.

Phaseolus vulgaris—Haricots nains—Frijoles—Krup- oder Brech-Bohnen—Busk-eller Bræk-Bönnær.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and One-half Bushels to the Acre.

Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from \$5 to \$7 per crate, and subsequently fall lower by reason of injury in transportation.

NOTES ON COOKING.—GREEN BEANS, STRING.—No. 12.—STEWED.—Wash and cut in half, and put in saucepan of boiling water, add salt, cook very quickly, drain through a colander and refresh with cold water to keep green; put in a frying-pan, add butter, salt, pepper and nutmeg.

DRIED BEANS.—No. 13.—STEWED.—Soak over night in cold water; cook slowly with salt pork, add an onion, cloves, salt and pepper. When cooked, thicken with melted butter and flour.

No. 14.—BAKED.—Cook the Beans as described in Recipe No. 13; add half a gill of molasses; place in a deep dish with pork; bake in moderate oven for an hour.

No. 15.—BEAN SOUP.—Stew with a ham bone or pork; strain through a fine sieve; add a small quantity of cream and butter, and serve with fried bread crumbs.

Landreth's First in Market.—This is well named, being the earliest Bean in existence, and therefore very profitable to the market gardener, and desirable to the private gardener as well. The pods are long, broad, green and very showy, reaching maturity in thirty days from germination, and the habit of vine productive. May be used in three forms—the green pods when young and tender, the older pods shelled as flageolets, and the hard white dry bean as haricot blanc. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

Extra Early Red Valentine.—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semitransparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. The Valentine is a variety standard in every gardening district, North, South, East and West, and will always continue to be a very favorite sort both with truckers and private gardeners. It is always salable, because always good. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Early Brown Six Weeks, or Mohawk.—Producing edible pods thirty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Long Early Yellow Six Weeks.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

China Red Eye.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Landreth's Scarlet.—Seed large, kidney formed, pods golden wax. A sort come to stay. Vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable scarlet-seeded, yellow-podded Bush Bean, in some particulars, might be compared with the Golden Wax, but produces much longer, broader and more meaty pods, is earlier (maturing for the table in thirty-five days from germination) and more productive, fifty to sixty pods to the vine being quite general, and some vines far exceeding that number. The pods of this variety may almost be said to be rust-proof, so free are they from the spotting so common among other varieties of golden-

podded Beans. It is entirely distinct in origin from the Golden Wax, and entirely different in color and form of the dry seeds from all others, the seeds being of kidney form, and of a color ranging from light to deep scarlet, some almost purple. We could so select the color of the seeds as to breed them all light scarlet, but we find from experience that such selection would be made at the expense of size of pod. The Landreth's Scarlet is superior to the white-seeded Dwarf Kidney Wax, which latter in color and form of edible pod somewhat resembles the Landreth's. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

Best of All.—Very productive, in showy pods, long half round, undulating green with occasional dashes of red. A profitable sort to the market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Extra Early Refugee.—Vine more compact than the Improved or Common Refugee, and earlier by a week in maturity. Pods round, succulent, stringless. A sort unsurpassed in many good qualities. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

White Valentine.—The pods are green, round, stringless, succulent, curved in form, and of highest excellence both for market and family garden. Pods reach maturity thirty-five days after germination. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Horticultural Dwarf.—A bush Bean named after the resemblance of the pod in form and color to the pole variety of same name. A productive sort and growing in popularity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Dwarf German Wax, Black Seed.—Known in many localities as Butter Beans by reason of the buttery-colored pods. One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches, ready for the table in about forty days from germination. Vine erect and dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Landreth's Large York Cabbage is the best early sort; it has never disappointed me for profit. As a market gardener I have been growing it for over forty years, the last nineteen at this place, and previously at Baltimore.

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS—CONTINUED.

Golden Wax.—Maturing for the table in about thirty-five days from germination. A flat-podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow wax pod varieties, having become everywhere popular because of its long, showy pods, which are nearly twice the length of the old Black-seeded Wax. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Dwarf Kidney Wax.—Seed smaller than Landreth's Scarlet, kidney formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. A valuable golden-wax podded variety. Very similar in edible pod to the Landreth's Scarlet-Seeded Wax, maturing in about the same time. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Pink Eye Wax.—A new yellow wax podded bush variety introduced by this firm in 1888, and most highly recommended by us and commended by all gardeners who have tried it. This bean can only be obtained from us. The Pink Eye Wax produces an erect short vine bearing fat golden-wax pods, resembling, but beyond comparison, superior to the Golden Wax. The pods of the Pink Eye are borne in clusters of three or four on a branch, consequently the plant is far more productive than any other Golden Wax variety. Pods large, round, meaty and absolutely stringless. This cannot be claimed for any other variety of Bean, and raises the Pink Eye Wax to the very first rank. The pods arrive in condition for eating or for shipping thirty-five days from germination. The dry seeds are all white excepting a pink eye. A peculiar quality of this new Bean is the preservative or long-standing habit of the pods; that is to say, a continuation of their tender, juicy, brittle condition or adaptability for cooking over a period extending several days beyond that of any other known variety, a habit of inestimable value to the market gardener, who, with such a long-keeping variety under adverse conditions of rain or labor troubles, is not liable to such serious loss as with a quick-hardening sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Detroit Wax.—Fine sort, foliage tinged yellow, vine strong, pods short, flat, broad, light yellow wax, somewhat stringy, quite free from rust. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Bismarck.—Later than Landreth's Scarlet. A very good Bean, pods golden wax, sickle or sabre shaped, thick, round, undulating, somewhat stringy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Yosemite, New.—A golden wax variety, producing very large bold pods of remarkable density. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 60c.

Crystal Wax.—Color of pods very light green and semitransparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Landreth's Saddleback Wax.—A new golden-podded wax variety introduced for the first time in the Autumn of 1889. We named it Saddleback by reason of the peculiar form of the pods, which on the back are unusually broad, flat and indented with a decided crease. So

much flattened on back and front as to have the greatest thickness or diameter from side to side, which peculiar quality cannot be pointed out for any other Bean. A novelty of rare merit, producing edible pods as early as Black Wax, larger, rounder, more pulpy and absolutely stringless; more prolific, harder than Black Wax or Golden Wax, and unquestionably rust-proof. We are not afraid of praising this Bean too highly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

White Wax.—A desirable Snap-short. Pods broad, flat, yellow, semi-transparent when boiled, of delicate flavor, maturing for table thirty-seven days from germination, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Golden Eyed Wax.—Yellow podded and showy—good sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Refugee.—This Bean in some sections is known as the Brown Speckled Valentine, in other districts as "1000 to 1," by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in forty days from germination. Pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor. Of high reputation in some districts, leading all other varieties in quantity planted. It is a favorite Bean for salting and canning. A strong-growing vine, requiring fifty per cent. more room than the Red Valentine, not so erect in habit of growth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Golden Pod Refugee.—A variety having a pod of the character of the Refugee, but golden wax instead of green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

True Dwarf Lima.—This is not a Small Carolina or Sewee as is another Bean advertised as Dwarf Lima, but a full sized Lima borne in full sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Pods of the usual size and form of the Pole Lima. Vine not over twenty inches high. Pkts. 15c.; per qt. 70c.

Dwarf Carolina.—Seed similar in shape to the Sewee. Some seed-men call this Dwarf Lima. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.

Royal Dwarf.—A kidney-shaped white Bean for Winter consumption in the dry state. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

White Cranberry.—A field Bean, grown for commercial purposes and Winter use. Color white. Form nearly round. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Navy.—A grocery Bean used in Winter for baking. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Dwarf Lima, Henderson's.—This Bean, in three distinct colors, was introduced by us four years before it was given the above name. We called it Dwarf Carolina. It is very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

BROCCOLI.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A plant much resembling Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over Winter for cutting in the Spring.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 28.—BOILED.—Boil in salt water until tender, and refreshing thoroughly put in a saucepan with light butter-sauce, No. 2, with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Place upon fire for a few moments and serve hot with a little chopped parsley. Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts may be treated in the same manner.

Large Early White.—Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 50c.

Purple Cape.—Head purple in color. Superseded by superior varieties. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES.

BY BURNET LANDRETH.

The most useful books are those written by men who have had practical knowledge of the subjects treated. The author of this much needed treatise is a practical market gardener and knows every detail of both garden and farm work. Although this work is entitled Market Gardening, the family gardener will, however, find all the instructions needed for gardening for pleasure as well as for profit.

A novel feature of the book is the calendar of farm and garden operations for each month of the year, indicating those which apply to each of the various sections and climates of North America. One chapter is devoted to the grass question, and discusses not only the problem of lawn grasses but also the questions which arise concerning the best varieties or mixtures for temporary or permanent pastures or meadows. The chapter on the half-acre garden will be read with great interest by the amateur, while the chapters on seedsmen's novelties and responsibilities, manures and fertilizers, transplanting, succession and rotation of crops, celery and onion culture, and the packing, shipping and marketing of vegetables will be especially useful to the professional market gardener.

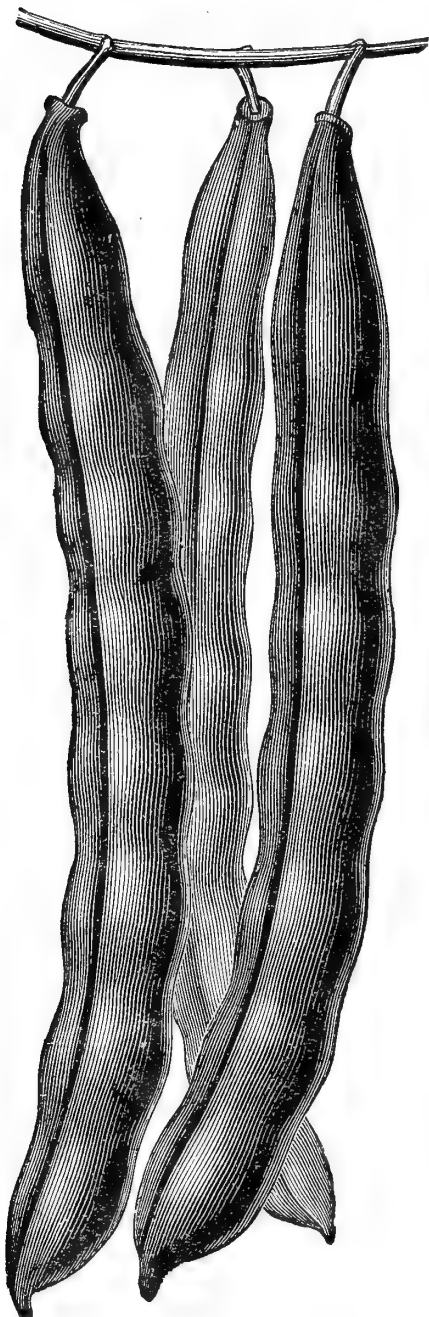
There are detailed plans and descriptions for hotbeds, cold frames and greenhouses.

The new and growing industry of gardening under glass for Winter markets is treated in a thorough and business-like way.

The farmers will find the chapters on roots for stock feeding, on soils and fertilizers, on implements and store houses of special use in their daily operations.

This timely volume is an authority on the kind of gardening for market and for home that gives practical results.—*American Agriculturist*, March, 1893.

Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other small seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5 cent and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.



Creaseback or Fat Horse Bean.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Three Pints of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Quarts to the Acre.

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles four by four feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean poles from blowing down unite them by strong cord; or better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

Creaseback or Fat Horse Bean.—Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive and of fine quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

Southern Prolific.—(NEW YORK STOCK).—Matures in seventy days from germination. Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters; round, solid fleshed, succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Kentucky Wonder.—A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless when very young. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.

Red-Speckled Oval-Seeded Cut-Short Cornfield.—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean, of which there are many varieties, this being one of the best. It is very productive, and for table purposes, used as a snap, is of excellent quality; pods green, half round and succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

New White-Seeded Runner.—A novelty of high merit. The dry seeds are white, flat, kidney shaped. The pods, when in edible condition, ranging from green to golden and bone-white; succeeding best on heavy ground. They are absolutely stringless, brittle as pipestems, long and half round. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 80c.

Golden Cluster Wax.—A splendid sort, exceedingly productive of large golden wax pods, borne in clusters and continuing in bearing until stopped by frost. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 80c.

Tall German Wax, Black Seed.—A good Snap-short. Pods flat, waxy, maturing in seventy-five days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

White Dutch or Case Knife.—An excellent Bean, used either as a Snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry in Winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Scarlet Runner.—The leading table Pole Bean in English markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Horticultural.—A showy Bean maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Giant Wax, Red Seed.—An acquisition among the pole Beans. Pods long, clear waxy yellow, succulent, tender, fine flavor. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

Carolina or Sewee.—A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

Large White Lima.—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Large Jersey Lima.—Matures ninety days from germination. Yield about eighty bushels green pods per acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

Monstrous Podded Southern Prolific.—A large podded variety of the Southern Prolific—much earlier, not so continuous in bearing, quite desirable. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.

English Beans.

Early Mazagan, Long Pod.—Matures in fifty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Broad Windsor.—Matures in fifty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Chou de Bruxelles.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 32.—**STEWED.**—Place in saucepan of boiling water, add salt, cook very quickly; put them in colander and refresh with cold water; put in a frying-pan, add butter, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Serve hot with a garnish of chopped Parsley. They can also be served with a light cream sauce.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from fifty to one hundred buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from one to two inches in

CARDOON.

Puvis.—The tender Spring shoots are cooked like Swiss Chard or Asparagus. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

INSTRUCTIONS ON LAYING OUT A GARDEN.

The old style of garden, laid out in squares to be dug and cultivated exclusively by hand, is becoming a thing of the past. The vegetable garden is now laid out in *parallel rows or drills*, ranging from two to three feet apart, and the cultivation in the greater part done by *horse-power*, as has been so frequently taught in the pages of our ALMANAC. The site should be the best obtainable with reference to soil, exposure and topographical features. The area should be large, and everything done upon liberal and practical principles. The seeds should be all sown in drills or rows so as to be adapted to horse culture—hand labor is the dearest of all, and should be avoided. The land, if circumstances will permit, should not be of a less length than seventy-five yards, and may with advantage be extended to two hundred, according to the quantity of vegetables required. Long lands where animal power is used are much to be preferred to short fields, as much time is saved in turning; for example, a plow team in a journey of eight hours, plowing land seventy-eight yards long, spends four hours and thirty-nine minutes on the headlands, whereas, were the furrows two hundred and seventy-four yards long, the time spent in turning would be but one hour and nineteen minutes. The tillage of the garden should be with the most approved labor-saving implements—*wheel-hoes* for hand use, *scarifiers* and *cultivators* for horse; the seeds should be sown with *hand-drills*, and fertilizers of the guano class applied with similar apparatus, and thus, without interfering with the labor of the farm, be made to yield vegetables in profusion, when if the spade and hoe be relied on they are produced in stinted quantities.

The amateur gardener, and the expert as well, should make out a list of the varieties of vegetables he desires to have, and then lay off on paper a diagram of his garden, assigning certain rows to each sort. He can then readily calculate the amount of seed he will require.

KANSAS CITY.—“Landreth's First in Market” Bush Bean is a gem, the earliest and tenderest of all. Also a splendid bearer.

CAULIFLOWER.

Brassica oleracea botrytis—*Chou Fleur*—*Coliflor*—*Blumentohl*—*Blæmkool*.

One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This delicious plant, like Broccoli and French Artichoke, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some accidental natural variation of this plant of the Cabbage family discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abortive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thickened till they have been bred to form a half globular compact crown or head which, when cooked, is tender as marrow, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Varying with climatic and soil conditions, the seed is sown at all seasons. In hot-beds at close of Winter, out of doors when the Apple is in bloom, again when the Oak is in full leaf, again at Midsummer and again during Winter under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage, and the larger plants require the same rich fertilization and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed-beds beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Handglasses or boxes placed over them at night, when they are put out, are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass, or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time, and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 58.—**BOILED.**—Wash, place in a vessel with cold water and boil, empty, refresh, and boil again; when nearly done drain and add a small quantity of milk and butter, and cook until tender. Serve hot with cream and butter sauce as described under Recipe No. 2.

No. 59.—**AU GRATIN.**—Boil as directed in No. 22. Place tablespoonful of butter in frying pan, when melted add teaspoonful of flour, mix thoroughly and add one-half pint of milk; stir continually until it boils, when add one-half teaspoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, Parmesan is best, pour this over the boiled Cauliflower, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until light brown and serve hot.

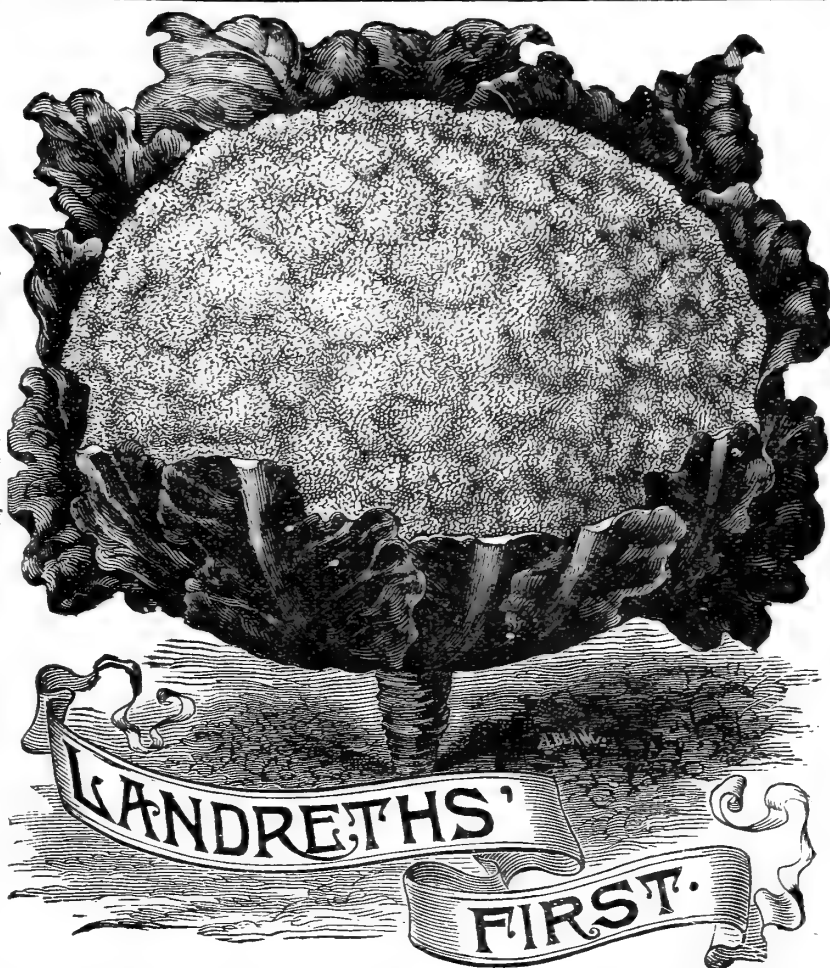
No. 60.—**BAKED.**—After cooking as described in No. 22, place the Cauliflower in a baking dish, add salt, pepper, nutmeg, cream sauce, bread crumbs, and a little grated Swiss or Parmesan cheese and small pieces of butter. Place in a hot oven and bake until it has a brown color.

Landreth's First.—In this variety is found the perfection of a combined early and large Cauliflower, not only equal to any in quality, but a certain cropper. Its exceedingly short stem designates it as the best adapted for forcing under glass, and it will be found the most profitable for the field. About 12,000 plants may be set to the acre. Leaves short and broad. Head large, compact and pure white. Pkt. 50c.; per oz. \$6.00.

Early Snow-Ball.—A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. Pkt. 40c.; per oz. \$3.50.

Select Early Dwarf Erfurt.—For some years past one of the standards. Of highest excellence, and for field culture not much surpassed by any type of newer name. Some so-called new varieties appear to be identical with Select Erfurt. Pkt. 40c.; per oz. \$2.50.

Extra Early Paris.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf, large white compact heads, of finest quality. Highly recommended. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. \$1.00.



Half Early Paris.—A standard variety. Early, dwarf, reliable. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 70c.

Half Early French.—A favorite early market variety; large compact heads of fine quality. A trusty variety. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 70c.

Ordinary Early Dwarf Erfurt.—An admirable sort, dwarf and early. Not so well selected as the Select Dwarf Erfurt. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

Imperial.—A new and very desirable introduction, medium size, heads compact, pure white, and very showy when well cultivated. Pkt. 20c.; per oz. \$1.50.

Early Asiatic.—One of the early varieties, and a reliable sort. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 60c.

Lenormands.—A large late variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 75c.

Algiers.—An admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners. TRY IT. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

Large Late Dutch.—A standard late variety. Heads uniform in size, compact and of good quality. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 60c.

GREEN CROPS PLOWED UNDER FOR MANURE.

"**LANDRETH'S FARM NOTES**" says stable manure is king, but it cannot always be obtained in quantity, nor at the desired periods; failing to obtain it for present use, we recommend chemical manures, which, used in seasons not too dry, may do equally well at less cost; but if time permits, *green* manures will be found the cheapest.

Four crops of green manure can be turned down in seventeen months, by seeding rye in October, corn in April, a second crop of corn in July, and rye again in October, to be plowed under in April. This rotation will surprise the experimenter, who will see his soil made fertile, friable, and in general vigor far beyond its previous condition, all due to the valuable component parts of the vegetable matter plowed under, and to the absorption and retention of nitrogen by the soil consequent upon the extended covering of the surface. From the earliest agricultural records green manuring has been practiced, and whole districts of country in Europe have been rendered fertile by such practice. A large district in Germany, once a barren, is now most fertile, all due to the use of the lupine, which plant, however, does not offer such good results under the hot sun of the American climate.

People accustomed to travel over the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Philadelphia, must have often noticed near Bristol, Pa., the magnificent seed farm of David Landreth's Sons, situated between the railroad and the Delaware River, and noticed the thorough culture and perfect care which is indicated in every crop there growing. To me it is one of the most enjoyable sights anywhere along the road and is quite in contrast with other fields of similar character to be seen on either side, although in all that section of Bucks County are to be found many fine farms. Now I notice that under the title of "Market Gardening and Farm Notes" Mr. Burnet Landreth, one of the members of the firm, has recently got out a book covering various subjects of soils, seed-sowing, fertilizers, vegetable diseases, hot beds, root-growing, stock feeding, marketing, shipping, etc. Such a book coming from such practical sources of information ought to be particularly valuable and while I have not seen the book I feel confident in saying that anyone interested in gardening or progressive agriculture will do well to secure and read it.—*Connecticut Courant*, May 25, 1893.

SAWDUST VALLEY, TENN.—Have been growing your Seeds for forty-three years, and I know them from that experience to be reliable in all things.

GORDONSVILLE, VA.—This is the forty-fifth year I have planted Landreth's Seeds.

CABBAGE.

We have been engaged in growing Cabbage Seeds for One Hundred and Ten Years, or since 1784, and should know something about what we write.

Brassica oleracea capitata—Chou Pomme—Col repollo—Kopfkohl—Kaal.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

There is not a month in the year nor a day in the month when Cabbage is not being sown in some of the gardening sections of the country. It is therefore impossible to name periods for sowing. That must be determined by the practice of each section. In a general way, however, it may be said that Cabbage seed should be sown in February for an early Summer crop, and April or May for an Autumn crop, and in September and October for an early Spring crop. The seed is sown in rows of a foot apart, and after the plants reach a height of three or four inches they are pulled up and transplanted to permanent locations, where they are set in rows at three or four feet and at intervals of one-and-a-half to two feet in the row.

The question is of frequent occurrence: Why cannot private families have head Cabbage as early as market gardeners? Simply because of imperfect culture and insufficient manuring. To produce a successful crop of Cabbage the soil must naturally or artificially contain potash, phosphate, nitrogen. These are all found in good barnyard manure and in some commercial fertilizers. If these resources are not available, the potash can be had in kainit, the phosphoric acid in bone, or better, in superphosphate; the nitrogen in dried blood, meat or fish.

The market gardener feeds his Cabbage crop WITHOUT STINT and with the rankest food, frequently plows in the manure in the Autumn, turns it up in the Spring and thoroughly incorporates it with the soil; plants early, cultivates deeply, not simply tickling the surface with the hand-hoe, but uses the plow and horse-hoe; that cannot always be done in small family gardens, but the spade can be used, and that is the next best thing. Use it freely, dig deeply, and the result will surprise those who have heretofore relied on the hoe alone.

Cabbages grown South for shipment in the Spring sometimes do not head uniformly, the result of checking by cold. The damage very frequently is not apparent till the heading season, when the crop appears to be a mixture of many sorts, some plants shooting to seed; fields of different ages and different soil producing varying results. We recommend that an entire crop should not be planted at once, but set out at intervals of 10 days. Cabbages on heavy hammock land are more injured by cold than on lighter soil.

Under good conditions and management about eighty per cent. of the plants in a Cabbage field should, on an average, produce marketable heads, though sometimes ninety-five per cent. have been marketed. Market gardeners in Philadelphia, on an average, realize a net profit of about one cent per head. The pickle houses pay about \$8.00 per ton delivered at their factories.

EXTRA EARLY CABBAGES. With much pride we call the attention of Cabbage growers to **Landreths' Earliest** and **Landreths' Early Summer Flathead**. They are both super-excellent in every desirable quality. The first, an Extra Early Pointed Head, earlier than any strain of Wakefield. The second an Extra Early Flat Head, weeks ahead of any other flat or round head. Notwithstanding both are so very remarkably early, they will reach heavy weights if given time.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 39.—**SAUER KRAUT.**—Use only solid heads shred very finely; take a small water-tight keg and line with Cabbage leaves, sprinkle $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch of salt on the bottom; upon this place three inches of shredded Cabbage, which cover with three tablespoonfuls of salt well pressed down, then another layer of Cabbage and salt, until keg is full, when hammer down with force. Small portions of herbs, chopped Peppers, and Onions are often added. On top of the upper layer of Cabbage place a circular head of less diameter than the keg, on which fix a heavy weight. When fermentation begins skim off the scum, keeping the cover always in place. To serve Sauer Kraut wash it well in warm water and drain thoroughly. Garnish the edges of the dish with Carrots, Onions, a bouquet of herbs, some chicken or goose grease, and put the Sauer Kraut on top, adding salt pork, sausage, or piece of bacon in the middle; add salt, pepper or a glass of white wine and a couple of Apples cut very thin, a pint of broth, cover and let it cook for two hours. Serve hot.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

Landreths' Earliest Cabbage.—Heads formed like a blunt Wakefield, but growing to a much larger size, although earlier than Wakefield to reach a marketable condition. We have reports of this variety reaching thirteen pounds in weight, with an average of seven pounds over the field. The color is emerald green, the leaves smooth on edge, broad and round at ends. Habit vigorous, short on stem, and proof against sun. The heads are ovoid and hard—few outside leaves and short stem—thus admitting of such close culture as to be planted 12,000 to the acre. This Cabbage will do well on soil so light that success with late varieties is not possible. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield.—The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Philadelphia and every other Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed; head, cone shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Landreths' Large York.—The hardiest variety we sell, and generally proof against insects, which, we need not add, is an important quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Landreths' Early Summer Flat-Head.—This is the EARLIEST of the Summer sorts. Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flat head. A variety which may be planted close. UNQUESTIONABLY THE EARLIEST FLAT-HEADED CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield. No other flat or round head approaches it nearer than a week, as this follows immediately after the Select Early Jersey Wakefield—a large percentage of heads ripen with the Wakefield. This is a great acquisition, as every market gardener will immediately recognize. This is not the Early Summer of other catalogues. Ask for Landreths'. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Louisville Early Drumhead.—A short stem, Early Drumhead, possessing every superior quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Rapid Growth Desirable.—The great principle conducive to quick, healthy germination and rapid vegetation is a fine seed bed and good tillage. A rapid growth of garden plants is much to be desired, as they then outstrip the weeds, and, to a degree, get beyond such dangers as floods, grubs and insects, which play havoc with young seedlings, especially those of delicate structure. Healthy, uniform germination requires warmth, moisture and air, as climatic accessories to a finely pulverized soil, which preserves the moisture longer than rough land. Seeds, on the other hand, sown amid clods and crevices, are, many of them, lost by depth of covering, while the rough surface of such land quickly bakes and cracks and offers shelter to annoying vermin.

—From Landreths' Farm Notes.

KANSAS CITY.—"Landreths' First in Market" Bush Bean is a gem, the earliest and tenderest of all. Also a splendid bearer.

CABBAGE (FIRST RIPENERS)—CONTINUED.

REEDLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD.—To any one wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener or an amateur, we recommend the Reedland Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. A variety bred upon our Reedland Farm. It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. This variety might be called the "Challenger." In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. No Cabbage ever grown by us approaches it in so many desirable qualities, indeed, it suits all seasons, all conditions and all wants; it is the perfection of a Cabbage as respects habit and quality, and one we tie to, as we consider the Reedland to be A No 1, a gilt-edged sort. Market gardeners at Mobile write us that it stands cold better than any other sort known in that section. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 60c.

INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.

Winnigstadt.—An old style early pointed form, very popular with Germans. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Bloomsdale Early Market.—This is offered as a SECOND EARLY, succeeding the Bloomsdale Bullock-Heart. It is of EXTRAORDINARY size for an early ripening variety—heads reaching twelve to fifteen pounds under good culture, which it must have to attain perfection. Were we to write a page in its praise, WE COULD NOT SAY TOO MUCH. In form it is CONICAL, smooth in leaf, HARDY in constitution, THE SUN NEVER WILTS IT, and cold is comparatively disregarded. It is, however, a rank feeder, and is seen only in perfection on strong, highly manured land, deeply cultivated. It usually heads at Philadelphia the latter end of June, and may be cut successively throughout July. THIS IS NOT OFFERED AS A FIRST EARLY SORT. In its proper place as a SECOND EARLY it will meet every expectation. PLANT IT. WONDERFULLY FINE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Large Jersey Wakefield.—This is an admirable sort and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor, as a variety suited to the family garden, and in some sections it is growing in favor as a market variety. Not so early by two weeks, but twice the size and weight of the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads ox-heart formed and hard. Texture of leaves delicate and tender when cooked. We introduced this variety in 1874; it has since been renamed the "Charleston Wakefield." Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

New York Early Summer.—A favorite early sort in the New York market. Heads oval, color bluish green with lighter-colored veins, stem short and stocky. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Landreth's all the Year 'Round.—Ten days later than the Reedland Early Drumhead. No Cabbage offered as an All-Seasons Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. Without respect to habit or quality, it is the hardiest of Cabbages grown under the variable climatic conditions of Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas, being capable, either young or old, of resisting a greater amount of frost than any other, while under the heat and drought of Summer it stands unflagging. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The heads solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-around or all-seasons sort. Sold in sealed packages only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Bloomsdale Early Drumhead.—In form, from ROUND to FLAT; size large; always SOLID, few extra leaves; rather SHORT IN STEM and WILL STAND WITHOUT BURSTING; such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family Cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we COMEND IT UNHESITATINGLY. Sow in Autumn, or in hotbed in Spring. DON'T FAIL TO TRY THIS VARIETY. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Long Island Medium Flat Dutch.—A variety for Autumn and early Winter use. Heads generally flat, large in size, good keeper; a sort desirable for both market and family garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Succession.—Intermediate between the Early Flat Dutch and the Late Flat Dutch, slightly later than the second early sorts, and much earlier than the late sorts. Stem short, sure header, heads flat and closely leaved over. Color, light green, similar to the old Newark Early Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. Its succulent leaves never wilt under the most severe sun, while it produces very fine large heads after the early sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly, not

only for the South, but for the North as well. It is one of the very best Summer Cabbages—short in stem and reliable as a producer of flat compact heads. In the South where Cabbage is usually sown in Autumn, to be later planted out, to head in early Spring, we know from repeated testimony this variety is invaluable. It will come into head immediately succeeding the Large Jersey Wakefield when similarly treated, and thus forms an unbroken succession. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

All Seasons.—(NEW YORK).—Sure header, heads deep and flat to roundish, maturing with some irregularity. Color, darker than Succession. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LATE VARIETIES.

—Much IMPORTED Late Cabbage Seed is offered as American at low prices. Our experience is that Imported Seed of the late varieties is absolutely worthless.

Market Gardeners' Large Late Flat Dutch.—For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late-ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The leaves are feathered to the stalk, slightly fluted or twisted on the outer edges. Color, a clear green with a gray or ashy shade under certain lights. When frost strikes the outer leaves they often become dashed on the margin with faint tones of red and purple, which color sometimes runs into the vein work of the outer leaves, but does not affect those forming the head. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flat head. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, the result being the development of long slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. The seed is worth twice the money asked for it. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight, and the strain carefully selected to meet the most critical demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Market Gardeners' Large Late Drumhead (very choice).—Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch.—We recommend this variety both for family use and market-gardeners' profit, as it is a good keeper and excellent shipper. Its quality can be relied upon as producing on rich soil immense flat heads perfectly solid and of superior texture. This variety has a short stem, is free from loose leaves, and may be described as "long standing," that is to say not inclined to burst, as is the habit with many large Cabbages when fully developed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead.—This is one of our standard late maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header and noted for its excellent quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Landreth's Large Late Mountain.—A strong-growing, late-ripening sort, of great constitutional vigor. Heads vary from half-round to flat. This variety resists heat and cold better than most other sorts, and as it is of heavy weight, will be found of value to the market and family gardener. Color, deep blue. RELIABLE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Bergen Mammoth.—Among the largest of the Cabbages grown by us. Plant hardy and a rank feeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Buncombe.—A favorite in mountain districts of the South. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Green Glazed.—A glossy pea green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attack of fleas, bugs and caterpillars better than others. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Red Dutch.—Leaves red or purple, and exclusively used for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Drumhead Savoy.—A favorite form of Savoy, a small Drumhead, early and desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Ulm Savoy.—The best among the foreign ranks of Savoy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Green Curled Savoy.—This is undoubtedly the FINEST TYPE of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it BOILS LIKE MARROW, and is not surpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with LOW-PRICED IMPORTED SEEDS. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never very plentiful. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

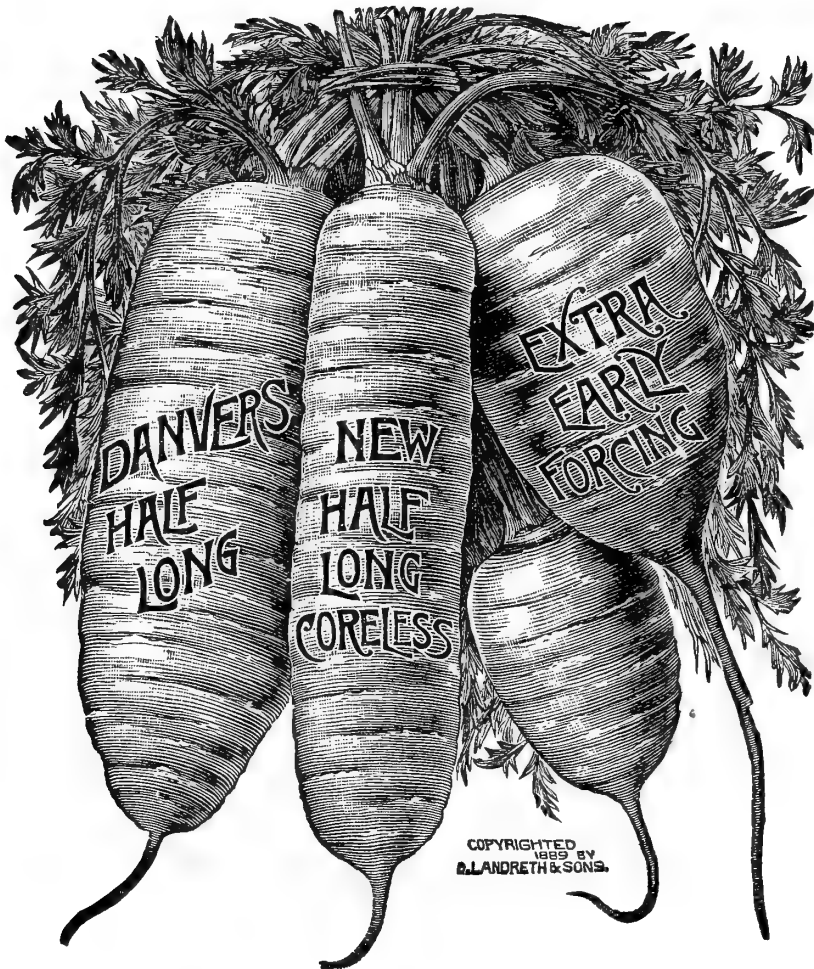
PERRYVILLE, N. Y.—Landreth's Earliest Cabbage is the best ever brought into this section. It grows as hard as a cannon ball and will be the only one I will grow.

CENTRE POINT, IOWA.—The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., sent me some Landreth's Earliest Cabbage, which gave better satisfaction than anything I have ever grown.

CARROT.

Daucus Carota—Carotte—Zanahoria—Möhr Rübe—Wortel.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to Acre.



For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, or two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to four inches apart.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 52.—**STEWED.**—Peel and slice, put in a saucepan with a little broth, water, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Boil an hour. Thicken with butter kneaded with flour, mix well and boil. Finish with butter, teaspoonful sugar and chopped parsley. Serve hot.

No. 53.—**IN CREAM.**—Wash and scrape the outside, cut in small pieces, boil until tender, refresh and boil again. Serve hot with cream sauce.

Extra Early Forcing.—We recommend this first early variety to market gardeners, as admirably adapted for **FORCING UNDER GLASS**, or in the open ground. It is stump rooted, grows about two inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Scarlet Horn, Blunt-rooted.—Next in maturity after the forcing. Length four to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Scarlet Horn, Pointed.—Sometimes called "Half Long," being a Long Orange in miniature; quite desirable, growth rapid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

New Half Long, without Core.—Smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Ox-Heart.—Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped. Color, orange red, tender, flavor excellent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet.—Short, thick, stump rooted. Very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Nantes.—(THIRD EARLY.)—This is a thick-rooted, half-long Carrot, unequaled by anything we have ever had from abroad, showing marks of the highest breeding, as indicated by its uniformity of shape, color and texture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Orange Danvers Half Long.—Broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, valuable to the stock breeder and market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long Orange.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long Red Coreless.—Similar in form to the New Half-Long Coreless, but red fleshed; a very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Altringham.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Large White Belgian.—This variety yields a larger return than others. To the milkman it is worth more than the cost of culture, promoting a liberal secretion of milk of improved quality over that from dry food, and may be fed alternately with Ruta Bagas and Beets, with the best results. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Large Yellow Belgian.—Similar to the preceding in every respect excepting color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHERVIL.

Scandix cerefolium—Cerfeuil—Perifollo—Kerbel Bittere—Kjorvel.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Twenty-five Pounds to the Acre.

Sow when the Peach is in bloom, treating the plant the same as Carrots or Parsnip, which latter root it somewhat resembles in its form and hardness. The root is half-long and is crooked after the manner of Parsnip.

Curled.—Sow and cultivate like Parsley. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CHIVES.

Allium schænoprasum—Ciboulette—Schnittlauch—Cibollino.

The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, but as a rule only by Europeans, who have brought their old country tastes with them to this country. It is similar in habit to the Onion, and it is propagated by divisions of the root tufts, which should be set out in April or May in rows of twelve inches, the sets being placed at four inches in the row. Per lb. market price.

CRESS.

Lipidium Sativum—Cresson alénois—Garten-Kresse—Mastuerzo—Twinkers

This is used as a Salad. It should be sown at close of Winter broadcast, or in rows at ten inches, and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

Curled.—Used for flavoring and as a Salad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Broad-Leaved.—A form of Salad much used abroad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Water.—A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of greens. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 45c.

Upland.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. \$1.00.

Market Gardening and Farm Notes is a volume of 215 pages, by Burnet Landreth. Including the statistical matter, geological classification of soils, the dissertation on Turnips and Beets for feeding cattle, the long list of garden implements and calendar of operation, the work has merit for the advanced reader.—*Prairie Farmer*, March 18, 1893.

DES MOINES, IOWA.—On February 5th, I sowed Landreth's Earliest Cabbage in hotbed, and marketed it in large quantities on June 6th.

CELERY.

Apium graveolens—Celeri—Apio—Sellerie—Selleri.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in the Spring, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well-manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 68.—**STEWED.**—Trim off all defective parts and wash thoroughly. Parboil five minutes or until tender and drain through a cloth. Cut stems all the same length and put in a stew-pan, with salt, pepper, butter, and white broth to cover; let simmer for an hour. Drain the Celery through a sieve or cloth, saving the liquor, to which add Espagnole Sauce, see No. 69. Skim the fat so as to form a sauce, press thoroughly through a napkin; place the Celery on a dish and pour over the sauce.

No. 69.—**ESPAGNOLE SAUCE.**—Take half pound clarified butter, add one pound flour, roast very light brown. Add onions, carrots, a bouquet of herbs, allspice, a knuckle of veal and a ham bone. Let simmer slowly in saucepan, then moisten with three quarts of stock to a light thin sauce. Let cook for three hours slowly. Skim off the grease; then strain the sauce, and reduce with sherry or white wine, according to taste.

No. 70.—**SALAD.**—Use the hard roots as well as stems. After washing well cut the stems, both blanched and green, into small pieces. Serve with French dressing, No. 3, or Mayonaise dressing.

Dwarf White.—More desirable for the private than the market garden. The dwarf character not inducing ready sale. Hearts white and crisp. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Golden Dwarf.—A showy sort of excellent qualities. SOLID, of FINE FLAVOR and a GOOD KEEPER, and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint, stamping it a DISTINCT type and a very desirable addition to the list of rare sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Golden Heart.—Similar to Golden Dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

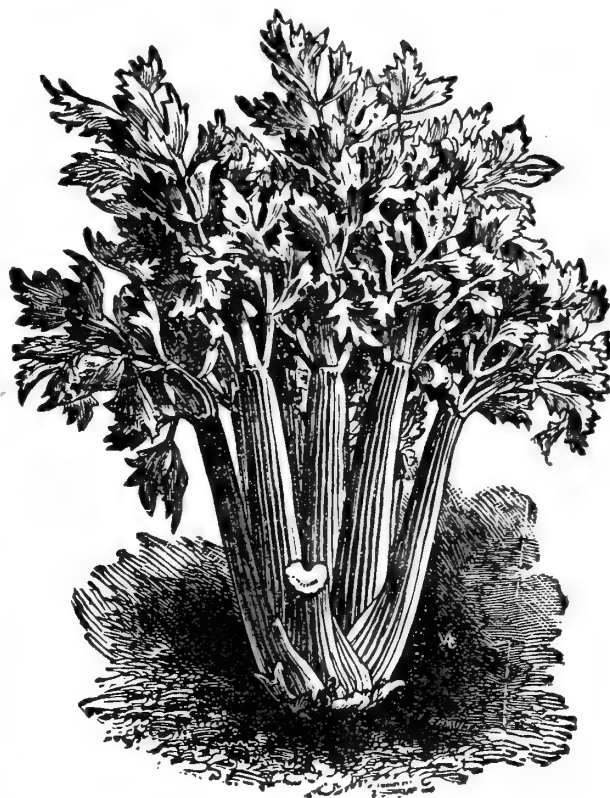
Half Dwarf.—A variety of celebrity among the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, Philadelphia and Washington. It possesses ALL THE QUALITIES essential to make a perfect Celery—SOLIDITY, never being hollow; FLAVOR, a peculiar nutty quality, VIGOR OF GROWTH, dwarf, though producing a weighty bunch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Boston Market.—A short white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Unquestionably one of the best; the only sort sold in Boston markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Paris Golden Yellow.—A large solid golden variety, superior to White Plume, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 40c.

White Plume.—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Red or Pink.—A variety fancied by some by reason of its distinctive color and HARDINESS. Quality good, desirable in the private garden as one of the most reliable sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



Giant Pascal.

Large White.—The most imposing of all varieties, though not as delicate as dwarfier sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Giant Pascal.—A mammoth silver white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitableness. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Sandringham.—A celebrated English variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted (IMPORTED SEED).—A variety forming a large solid root of edible character. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Flavoring, for Soups.—This seed is not for sowing, but for flavoring purposes only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Hartwell Perfection.—A desirable form of white solid habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

COLLARDS.

Brassica Oleracea Acephalo—Choux verts—Winter Rohl—Coles Sin Cogollo.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Pink Heart (NOVELTY).—This has never been offered by any other Seedsmen. The lower leaves are green with bone-white veins or ribs, the interior leaves are ivory-white, like finest bleached Celery, the leaves about the heart are PINK and purple. It is very unique and worthy of culture in the best gardens by reason of its beauty as an ornamental plant and by reason of its tender and delicious quality as a table vegetable, boiling as it does marrow-like as Cauliflower. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

White Leaved (NOVELTY).—Very rare and very choice, the plant producing centre leaves generally perfectly white, though sometimes dashed with pink. In quality it is much more delicate than the ordinary Southern Collard, and is highly recommended both as a curiosity and a garden vegetable of the first quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. A hardy and excellent vegetable for Winter use. The Collard succeeds in localities where it is often difficult to grow Cabbage to perfection. Sow and treat precisely as Cabbage.

Landreth's Marrow (CHOICE).—A plant of the Cabbage family, producing a strong growth of broad leaves, borne upon white marrow-like stalks or stems, which, with the broad waxy midribs stripped of leaf matter, afford a dish much resembling Cauliflower. This plant can be grown in any section and by any novice. Stems cooked like Cauliflower. We recommend it to all as superior to any form of Collard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Creole, or Southern.—Cabbage Greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family, and it is, therefore, at some seasons in the Southern States, the only available form of Cabbage. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CORN SALAD.

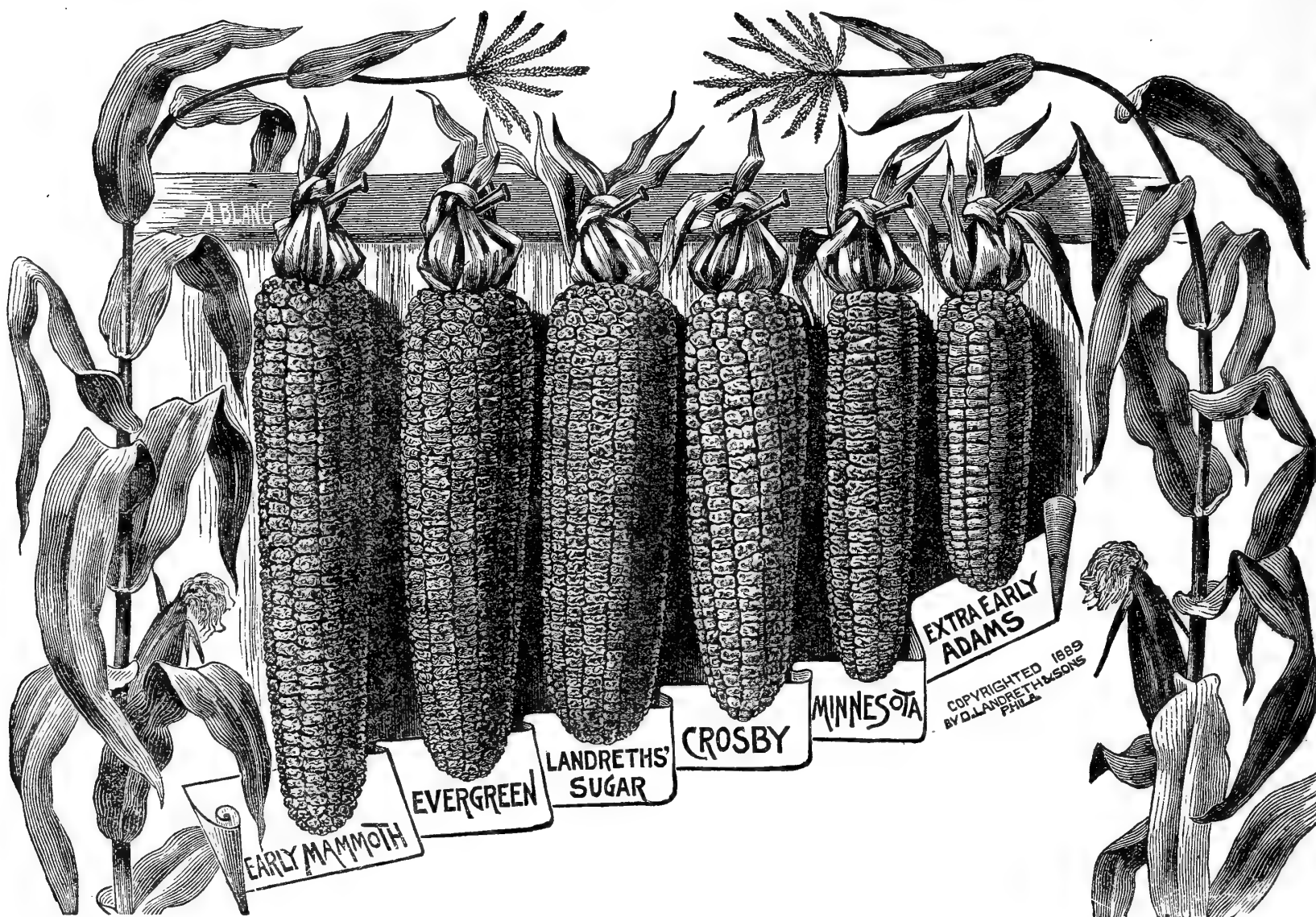
Valerianella olitoria—Mâche Commune—Äderfalat oder Stedfalat—Canonigos—Koornsalad.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Broad Leaved (LARGE SEED).—Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a

Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting at close of Winter or sow at close of Winter for early Spring use. When sown in Autumn cover very lightly with the lightest hay—the merest protection more will be injurious.

cold frame, covered in Winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible even when deep snow prevails. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



CORN.

Zea—Mais—Maiz Para el uso de la mesa—Weißes Korn für Tischgebrauch—Indiansk Korn.

One Quart of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Eight Quarts to the Acre.

Indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the hardier field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.

When the Cherry is in bloom, hills for the short varieties of three and four feet in height, may be made three by three feet apart; for the intermediate varieties three by four feet; and for the tall varieties, four by four feet apart. In all cases allowing three stalks to stand to the hill.

Repetitions of Corn planting should be made every two weeks, and for the quick-ripening varieties the planting may be continued until within sixty days of frost. Seed should be provided at the rate of ten quarts to the acre. We always provide that much, though often only planting six or seven quarts. The plants thinned out to three inches apart.

Of the medium and large varieties of Sugar Corn seventy-five to eighty bushels, or 8000 to 9000 roasting ears, can be had to the acre.

The average price paid by Philadelphia Commission Merchants is one dollar per bushel. The highest price is about three dollars per bushel and the lowest price about sixty cents per bushel. Green Corn packed loosely in slatted bushel baskets will, in early season, carry safely for forty hours. In larger packages it may become injured by heating.

CAUTION.—Seed Corn in bulk should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread out in a dry place.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 84.—BOILED.—Wash and boil in plenty of water with a small quantity of milk; cook for twenty minutes.

No. 85.—FRITTERS.—Grate Corn raw or cooked. For dressing take one pint of milk, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half pound of flour, salt, pepper, sugar; beat into light batter. Fry on both sides in pan with hot lard, one tablespoonful of batter to each fritter.

No. 86.—PUDDING.—Place half pound of Indian Meal in three pints of boiling milk lightly sugared. Cook for twenty minutes, add molasses, six raw eggs, and spices; mix well together. Put in a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with vanilla or other flavored sauce.

Green Corn should never be allowed to heat, but soon as received spread out upon a cool floor.

FIELD CORN.

One Pint of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre.

Postage 15c. per quart extra if sent by mail.

Leaming (EARLY).—An early selected variety of yellow Corn, small grain, weighty, productive. Highly esteemed in Eastern Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

Landreth's Extra Early Yellow Summer Flint.—This Corn, producing a slim ear of yellow flint grain, is a sort of exceeding productiveness on elevated lands in the Middle States and in the far Northern States, where it frequently produces sixty to eighty bushels per acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

Golden Dent (SHOWY).—Named from the bright color of the indented grain; a prolific variety; strong in foliage; a desirable Field Corn. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

WINTER CITY, MISS.—The Pearl Onions grew larger than any Onions I ever saw, and attracted much attention.

FIELD CORN—CONTINUED.

Pennsylvania Long Early Yellow Flint.—Long, narrow ears; grain reddish yellow and flinty; a productive Field Corn, quite early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

Pennsylvania Early Dent.—Reliable sort. Early and vigorous. Stalks short, ranging from six to eight feet. Ears set low, large and well filled, fifty-six to sixty shelling a bushel of corn. So productive as to be relied upon for a return of ten bushels per acre over any other Corn in Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

Landreth's Large White Flint.—Long slim ears, covered with pure white flinty grains. The best sort for hominy. This variety is superior to that usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

Tuscarora.—"Flour Corn," so called by reason of the snow-white character of interior of grain; grain full, soft. Pkts. 5c. and 15c.; per qt. 15c.

Southern White Gourd Seed.—A very showy variety; large grain and snowy white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for Southern culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

Old Cabin Home (REMARKABLE).—A thick-eared Southern type of white Corn with enormously deep and broad grain and extraordinary slim cob. Remarkably fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

Southern Roasting Ear.—Adapted to private gardens in the Southern States. A mixture of Adams Early and Evergreen Sugar. Almost as early as the Adams and as sweet as the Evergreen. A vigorous grower. Produces a showy ear in the husk. Well adapted for shipping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

SWEET GARDEN CORN.

Not True Sugar.

Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Adams Early.—A white Corn, next among white Corns in order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

Early Landreth Market.—Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by the market gardeners of Burlington county, New Jersey, experience proving the sort to be more reliable than any other variety. The ear when in proper condition for the table resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn, and has the peculiarity of bearing a small leaf on the ear, similar to those of the stalk, which appendage sets it off to advantage. The edible grain is white and sweet. The dry grain is a mixture of Sugar, Adams Early and White Flint, and presents all the appearance of a very much mixed sort, but it is far better than it looks. This variety will mature ears for market in about eighty days from germination. The stalk is quite leafy and grows to a height of six feet. A very profitable sort as a money-maker. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

SUGAR CORN.

Dolly Dutton Sugar.—Exceedingly early and dwarf, valuable before others come in. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Corey.—A valuable sort, earlier than the Narragansett and more robust. Grain half amber. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Extra Early Narragansett Sugar.—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns. Maturing for table in sixty days from germination. Average height of stalk four and a half feet. Grain red when dry. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Extra Early Minnesota Sugar.—Among the extra Early Sugar Corns, coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Narragansett. Ears well made out. Desirable in the family garden and profitable to the shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Early Marblehead.—Similar to the Narragansett, but not such red grain. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Extra Early Crosby Sugar.—This variety will produce edible ears in seventy days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Darling's Sugar.—An old standard variety of high merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Early Concord Sugar.—An excellent early variety, succeeding the Crosby. Height of stalk about five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Country Gentleman.—A short-stalked productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ear large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-peg. Highly recommended. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Hickox Sugar.—An excellent sort succeeding the Concord. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Asylum Sugar.—More vigorous than Crosby. Stalk six feet, ears long—quite desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Landreth's Sugar.—A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two ears on every stalk, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than the Evergreen, and very close jointed. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and very long, or deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in milky condition for the table, the edible grain being pure white and exceeding sugary. The Landreth Sugar Corn is a very showy variety, both in stalk and ear, and will mature for marketing in eighty-two days, eight days earlier than the Evergreen. The Landreth's Sugar Corn will afford market gardeners more baskets of marketable ears to the acre than any other variety of Sugar Corn in cultivation, and is valuable to the canner as having almost as long a grain and ripening earlier than the Evergreen, while possessing all the merits of the Evergreen under processing. We recommend it, without qualification, as being undoubtedly the BEST SUGAR CORN in existence. That is high praise. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Squantum Sugar.—A variety of celebrity in the New York markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Amber Cream Sugar.—Very rich in flavor. Grains amber when hard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Ruby.—Red all over—stalk, leaves, husk, cob and grain, when dry. A novelty possessing admirable flavor and unexcelled in sweetness. Worthy of cultivation by every one. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Golden Sugar.—A medium stalk, producing an average ear of deep yellow grain, very sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Large Cob Sugar (PERRY'S).—An early variety, producing a large ear set with large grains. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Triumph Sugar.—A variety following the Asylum in maturity. Sweet, productive and of good appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Early Mammoth Sugar (RARE).—An early variety bearing exceedingly long ears. Stalk short and slender. Early in maturity for so large an ear, showy and highly recommended. TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Eight Rowed Sugar.—Maturing for table about seventy-five days from germination. Ears long and named from number of rows. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Red Cob Sugar.—A standard variety in many markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Black Mexican Sugar.—The Black Sugar Corn is especially rich in saccharine or sugary qualities. The grain, though black when dry, is simply of a smoky hue when in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Evergreen Sugar (STOWELL'S).—A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. Matures for table about eighty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Late Mammoth Sugar.—The late Mammoth is the strongest growing of all Sugar Corns. It requires about eighty-five days to reach maturity for table. The ears are very large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Egyptian Sugar.—Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Ensilage Sugar Corn.—By broadcast sowing, or drilling in close rows, a luxuriant growth of sugary forage may be obtained from this Corn. Cut when just showing the flower spike, as in that condition it is most nutritious. Per qt. 15c.



Extra Early Adams.

YADKINVILLE, N. C.—I have been an annual customer of Landreth's Seeds for fifteen years, and my parents forty years earlier. My neighbors all depend on me to get your seeds for them.

CUCUMBER.

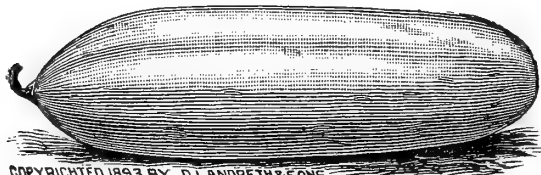
Cucumis sativus—Concombre—Gurte—Agurker—Komkommer.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Three Quarts to the Acre.

COPYRIGHTED 1893
BY D. LANDRETH & SONS



Jersey Pickle



COPYRIGHTED 1893 BY D. LANDRETH & SONS
White Pearl.

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom, and for a succession sow in drills at five feet, when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant middle of Summer.

In Florida and other Southern States, a fair average production per acre of Slicing Cucumbers is two hundred crates, 8 x 14 x 20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 400 and 500—even 800 crates have been recorded, but these large yields are only occasionally heard of.

Fresh Southern Cucumbers appear in Philadelphia the last of November, and command \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Towards Christmas the price rises to \$2.50 per dozen, after which the price declines to \$4 or \$5 per box of eighty-five to ninety fruit. By last of May the price goes down to \$1 per dozen, after which shipments are unprofitable. As a rule the early Cucumbers from New Orleans bring better prices than those from Florida, being better sorted and better packed.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 300 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The Pickle Houses generally pay the farmers forty to fifty cents per bushel, they in turn sell them at from twenty to thirty cents per 100.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles, as pursued in New Jersey, is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons capacity, take four quarts of salt and mix in two gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each two bushels of pickles put into the cask, add four quarts of salt, and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall, on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of twenty or twenty-five pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of four quarts of salt to two gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stinted. Pickle Packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 100.—SALAD.—Peel and cut in very thin slices and soak in salt water for two hours. Strain till very dry, serve with French dressing made after recipe No. 3.

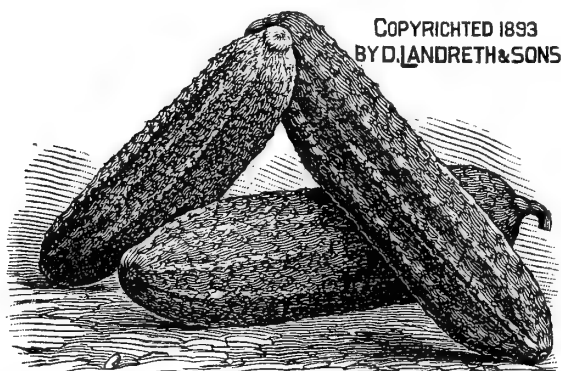
No. 101.—SLICED. PICKLED.—Peel and slice fresh Cucumbers and put in a pan and let stand with plenty of salt to draw the water. Press dry and put them in a jar, pour over cold boiled vinegar. Add salt, pepper and a few slices of onion.

FIELD VARIETIES.

Landreth's First.—The earliest long field Cucumber in cultivation; dark green and desirable. Very rare. Very poor seeder, therefore high priced. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Landreth's Choice (EXTRA EARLY).—The choicest sort we have ever offered, green, long, slim, symmetrical, unexampled in beauty of form, very productive, fine for pickling. Pkt. 20c.; per oz. 40c.

London Pickler.—Vine strong in growth, prolific in blooms and fruit. Especially desirable for pickling when two inches long. Similar to the slim green glass bottle pickles known in Europe as Gherkins. When the young fruit is picked early the blossoms continue to set indefinitely, producing an immense crop. We recommend these Gherkins both to private families and packers for preserving. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 15c.



London Pickler.

Improved Early White Spine.—The leading sort grown by truckers for shipment to market, used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and very prolific. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its green color for a long period, that is to say it does not turn yellow so quickly as other varieties—a feature of value to the shipper, as it stands transportation to long distances. The White Spine is a general favorite for its many excellent qualities; its popularity proves its worth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

White Pearl.—Medium size and uniform shape all over. Skin bone-white, flesh snow-white and very crisp. A good slicing sort. Pkts. 10c.; oz. 15c.

Early Frame.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Cluster.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Medium Green.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Jersey Pickle.—Used in New Jersey very extensively by those who prepare pickles commercially. It is productive, and is said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Over one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of small fruit of this variety are picked annually in Burlington county, New Jersey. No other sort is used, no other kind of seed could be given away. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Boston Pickling, or Boston Market.—Used near Boston to the exclusion of all other sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Turkey Long Green.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit LONG and SLIM; not equaled by any field variety. This is *not* the New England Long Green, but a MUCH SUPERIOR SORT, being twice as long and of proportion as shown in illustration. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long Green.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Gherkin.—Burr, or Round Prickly Cucumber, used for pickles only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Ever-bearing.—Fruit large, showy and of an excellent color. Vines long continuing in bearing condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

From the Orange Judd Co. comes a useful volume of Burnet Landreth, on "Market Gardening and Farm Notes." The author is one of the foremost practical as well as scientific horticulturists in the United States, and knows every detail of both garden and farm work. A novel feature of the book is the calendar of farm and garden operations for each month of the year, indicating those which apply to each of the various sections and climates of North America. One chapter is devoted to the grass question, and discusses not only the problem of lawn grasses, but also the questions which arise concerning the best varieties of mixtures for temporary or permanent pastures or meadows. The chapter on the half-acre garden will be read with great interest by the amateur, while the chapters on seedsmen's novelties and responsibilities, manures and fertilizers, transplanting, succession and rotation of crops, celery, onion and tomato culture, the packing, shipping and marketing of vegetables will be especially useful to the professional market gardener. There are detailed plans and descriptions for hotbeds, cold frames and greenhouses. The new and growing industry of gardening under glass for Winter markets is treated in a thorough and business-like way.—*Philadelphia Press, March 10, 1893.*

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Landreth's Scarlet Bean I consider the finest of all Wax Beans. They beat everything with which they can be compared.

DANDELION.

Taraxacum—Pissenlit.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 109.—**SALAD.**—Pick off all injured portions and wash thoroughly and serve with French Dressing No. 3. Add to it, if desired, some small piece of very crisp fried bacon with vinegar.

Cabbaging.—An improved type of an old-fashioned plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce, or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering. The Dandelion is a preventive of malarial infection and is recommended for domestic use in localities where chills and fevers prevail. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 80c.

EGG-PLANT.

Solanum melongena—Aubergine—Eierpflanze—Berengena—Eierplant.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

mer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well-manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants three feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely; repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-Plant unless the proper attention be given. In growing the Egg-Plant in the Summer and Autumn months in Florida, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting a stand of plants owing to the excessive heat and beating rains. This difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in beds, the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seed-bed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off the direct rays of the sun. If the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice) the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans or leaves, placing them one each on the north and south sides of the hill, the tops meeting over the seed. This plan is used by some of the most successful growers in the Gulf States.

About 3000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of three to four fruits, weighing two to three pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing eight to ten pounds each; we have had them of thirteen pounds in weight. Commission Merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener about, on an average, one-and-a-half cents per fruit. The highest prices are eight and ten cents per fruit.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November, and commands \$6 to \$8 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied by fruit from Jersey. Towards Christmas the price of Florida Egg-Plant rises to \$10 per barrel crate and then declines by April to \$6 to \$8, and by May to \$5, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-Plant fruit can be grated and canned for Winter use.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 112.—**FRIED.**—Peel the fruit and cut crosswise in slices of full diameter and of one-third of an inch in thickness; sprinkle salt between the slices and set aside for a half hour, when remove the water, dry and dip in butter and bread crumbs and fry in hot lard until brown.

No. 113.—**BAKED.**—Peel the fruit and cut into small pieces. Place in a pan with butter and sweet oil over a fire for three minutes; add salt, pepper and a little sauce or gravy. Take it from the pan and put in a baking dish, coat over with bread crumbs and Swiss cheese and bake in oven till quite brown.

Landreth's Thornless Large Round Purple.—Almost thornless, and therefore a sort more valuable to the trucker than the spiny sort so often sold as the New York Improved, which, by reason of its thorns on leaf and stem offer serious impediments to quick gathering. The Landreth is decidedly the best selection of Egg-Plant, being productive and vigorous, often reaching a weight of twelve pounds. The fruit may be described as short egg-shaped, flattened at the bottom—diameter often nearly equal to the length. Color (when grown on soil of proper quality) a deep purple, running in places almost to a black purple. Sin

gle plants of this variety often reach a span of three feet and produce seven or eight large fruits. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 60c.

New York Improved.—This is a form of the old Large Round Purple; large, solid, weighty and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

Large White.—A variation of the purple, ranging in color from pure white to white and pink; not quite so large as the Large Round Purple, but the same in quality, and very distinct in appearance. Per pkt. 20c.; per oz. 50c.



ENDIVE.

Chicorium endivia—Chicorée Endive—Endibien—Salat—Escarola à Endivia—Andjivie.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Three Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat up till within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of two feet and thin the plants to eight inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pot to blanch for Salad. Valuable for Salads and highly decorative as a garnish to table vegetables.

Green Curled.—A desirable Salad when blanched by exclusion from the sun. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

White Curled.—A variety of white tint, more delicate than the Green Curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Moss Curled.—Green and extra curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Broad Leaved.—More productive than the other varieties; not so choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GARLIC.

Allium Sativum—Ail Ordinaire—Gewöhnlicher Knoblauch—Ajo Vulgar—Knoflook.

Used in cooking for seasoning purposes. Its flavor is somewhat similar to that of the Onion, though much more pungent. It is bulbous and is propagated by detaching the cloves or sets and planting them in rows one foot apart and six inches asunder. Per lb. 25c.

HORSE-RADISH.

Cochlearia armoracia—Rai fort Sauvage—Meerrettig—Taramago.

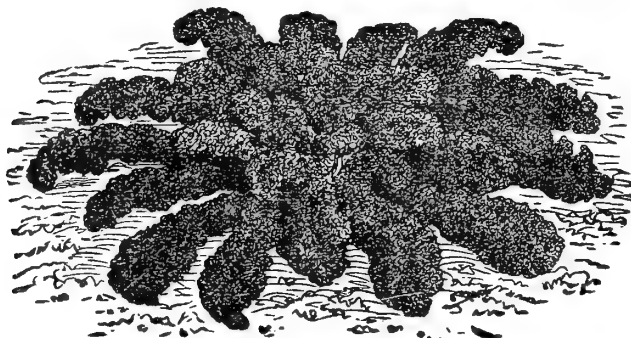
lized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. Sets, per doz. 15c.; per 100 50c.; per 1000 \$4.00.

Postage extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other small Seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5 and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

KALE.

Brassica Oleracea—Acephala—Choux verts.
Winter-Rohl—Coles Sin Cogollo.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to the Acre.



Bloomsdale Kale.

BLOOMSDALE KALE.—Leaves, moss curled; color, emerald green; height ten inches when full grown; appearance at a distance like Curled Parsley. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Purple Dwarf German.—Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Dwarf German Greens.—Sow in Autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Greens for cutting. Curly loose-leaved plants of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil. Sow in early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf and again in early Autumn. Drill in rows of two and a half feet and thin to three to ten inches, according to vigor of variety.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 127.—**BOILED.**—Wash thoroughly, place in pan with water, add small quantity of soda to preserve green color. When nearly cooked tender, change the water to refresh it. Boil again, and when quite tender hash it fine, add salt, pepper, nutmeg and butter. Kale can be cooked same as Cabbage, with pork, ham and corn beef—the Kale to remain natural—that is, entire.

Rosette.—The most densely foliated Kale in cultivation, forming a loose head or rosette, most ornamental and most profitable to the market gardener. Leaves, strong, wide, erect, recurved, exquisitely curled and twisted, so much fluted on the edges as when unfolded to astonish by a scope of the leaf four times the usual span. Color, light green, veins and ribs marrow like, stems short, plant rising to a height of eight inches. Exceedingly slow to shoot to seed: a valuable quality to the market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Dwarf Extra Curled German Greens.—A variety of lighter green tint than the Dwarf German Greens, and much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Mosbach.—In height between the Dwarf Scotch and the Extra Dwarf. Leaves bent upwards, light yellow green, double curled, white narrow ribs and veins, very showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Norfolk.—Color, very light green, leaves much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 15c.; per oz. 15c.

New Orleans Broad Leaf.—Enormously productive in broad flat leaves, dark green in color, very thick in texture, profitable to the shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Siberian.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Dwarf Curled Scotch.—Foliage yellowish green, and similar to the Tall Curled Kale. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Tall Curled Scotch.—Manage as Winter Cabbage. Desirable for Winter use. Height two to four feet. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

KOHL-RABI.

Brassica Caulo-rapa—Choux-raves—Knollentohl—Cavolo-rapa.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 132.—**BOILED.**—Remove the skin, cut in quarters. Boil in salted water with a little butter, drain, put in a saucepan with melted butter, stir a few moments over the fire and add Espagnole Sauce with salt, pepper, butter: mix well and serve in a deep dish.

White Vienna.—Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture, and symmetrical in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than Turnips.

Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage in seed beds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in three-foot rows.

Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at two feet and thin to six inches.

For cattle feeding drill the seed in Midsummer for Autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

Purple.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Green or White.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LEEK.

Allium porrum—Poireau—Lauch oder Porre—Puerro—Prei.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to the Acre.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 137.—**SALAD.**—Clean well and cut the white portion of the roots in thin slices. Drain and dry and put in a salad bowl with French Dressing No. 3.

Carentan.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Rouen.—Thick short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of two feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at two feet and six inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

Musselburgh.—A remarkably large and showy variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Large London.—Scotch or Flag. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

For spraying fruit trees, Grape vines, Potato vines, and any vegetables suffering from fungus growths, as Apple-scab and mildew, Pear-scab, Grape black-rot and mildew, leaf-blight of Cherry, Plum and Quince, Potato blight and rot, blight in Lettuce, Eggplants, Tomatoes. Take four pounds fresh unslaked lime, six pounds copper sulphate powdered, forty-five gallons of water, or in same proportions. Slake the lime, making a creamy white-wash. Pour into a barrel, straining it through a sack; fill up with water and stir. The mixture will cost one cent a gallon. The mixture must be applied in the form of fine spray, applied with force by an effective pump or syringe. To fruit trees it will be safe to make four sprayings: First, just as the flowers are opening; second, ten days later, and so on at intervals of ten days. Sometimes six or seven sprayings are beneficial. Potato vines may be sprayed every two weeks.

A book on gardening, written by one so familiar with all its details as Mr. Landreth, is sure to be sought, as the desire for information was never so great as at the present time, when the industry calls aloud for facts that will assist in making it more remunerative. In the march of improvement in varieties, and in new methods employed, much that has been written must be filed away with the old condition of affairs that has no longer any place in agricultural economy. When this book was announced we expected much of great value, and we have found it; but not what we supposed. It reads very much as though a large book had been written and only half of it published. In many instances it stops short just where the amateur wants to begin. This is a very common error. The writer being so familiar with all the minor details, undoubtedly felt he would be trifling with the intelligence of the readers if he stated the things they were the most anxious to know about. Many of the instructions do not instruct those who need it most. The intelligent gardener will be more than pleased with the book, as it will help him on in a variety of ways. But the intelligent man who wants to be a gardener would be better pleased with more of the minor details. The only possible objection to the book is that Mr. Landreth has been talking to men of his own experience and general intelligence in agricultural matters, and their numbers are very few. Aside from this the book has much to commend it to the attention of agriculturists and gardeners throughout our country.—*Florists' Exchange, March 18, 1893.*

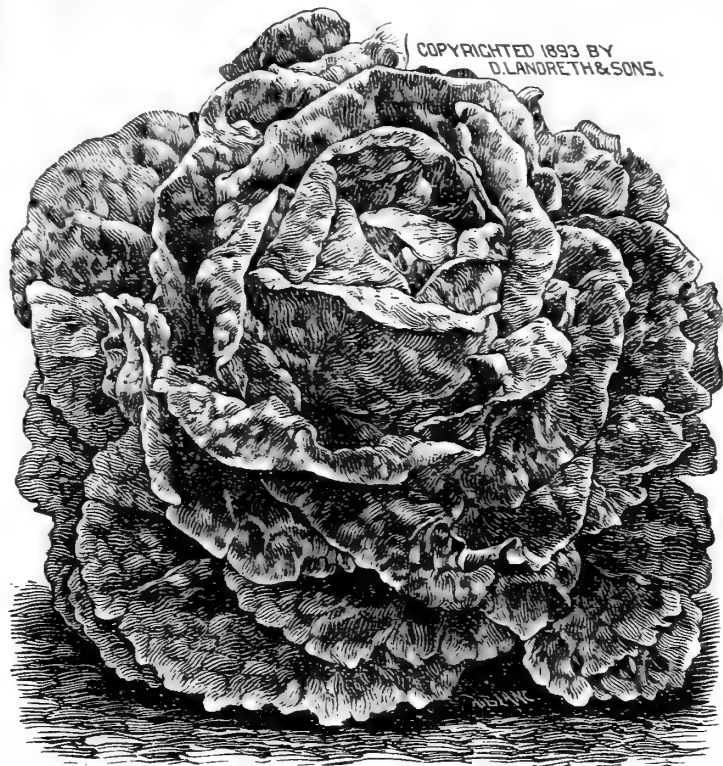
LITTLE BLUE, MO.—This is a hard place to perfect Cabbages, but with your Early Drumhead I had ninety-nine per cent. of perfect heads, and of Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch ninety-five per cent.

LETTUCE.

Lactuca capitata—*Laitues pommées*—*Ropffalat*, *Lattich*—*Lechuga acogollada*—*Krop salad*.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to the Acre.

Landreths' Earliest Cutting.—The earliest cutting variety in market. May be planted very close. It does not head, but affords curled, crisp, good-flavored Salad long before the Cabbage varieties have commenced to head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



Virginia Solid Header.

Virginia Solid Header.—Cabbage heading, leaves light in color with a tinge of red on edge, few leaves outside of the head, late to mature but slow to shoot to seed, admirable therefore for market garden. Cultivated by us on our Virginia plantation for shipment to market, is of remarkably good quality. We have sent quantities to Baltimore market, realizing handsome prices. We recommend it by using it ourselves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Tennisball (BLACK SEED).—An early heading sort of reputation. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Oak-Leaved.—Named because of its resemblance. Excellent for hot countries, as it resists almost any heat. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Early White Cabbage (SECOND EARLY).—A broad-leaved vigorous-heading sort. White, showy and desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Speckled Dutch Butterhead (SECOND EARLY).—A long-standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Bloomsdale Early Summer.—An acquisition of value; medium size, round in leaf and head; smooth, compact and firm; always heading and slow to shoot to seed; qualities which commend themselves to all who aim to raise Lettuce either for family use or market. Second early in maturity. We cannot recommend it too highly. Known in the vicinity of New Orleans as the Creole. DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Royal Cabbage.—Large, very showy heads, compact, crisp, desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Largest of All (A LATE SORT).—Magnificent heads, coveted by all who see them. A very large green cabbage variety, very bold, altogether desirable, both for family use and market garden. Truckers can adopt it with confidence, as it is sure to sell. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Brown Dutch.—A fine half-heading variety of Lettuce. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Bloomsdale Butter (BLACK SEED).—A dark green-leaved variety of remarkable vigor, resisting the most severe heat, and highly prized by all who have tried it. Used largely by market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Slow Seeder.—Very meritorious, a long standing, white-leaved Cabbage heading sort remaining in marketable condition long after all other sorts have shot to seed. The quality is first-class in every respect. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

New York Lettuce.—A large, late variety of peculiar green color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Landreths' Heat-Resisting Cos.—Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. We recommend this for Florida and Gulf States, as it resists heat, and growing erect, and being tied for blanching remains free from sand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Green Cos.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

White Cos.—An old variety, highly esteemed. Habit of growth upright. The leaves require tying up to insure blanching. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seedbed from commencement to middle of Autumn. During Winter protect the plants by a box covered with window or other sash, or with litter, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant some into rich ground. The others force under the sash. Or in early Spring sow in a hotbed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills from time to time during Spring and Summer; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season. For this purpose use Bloomsdale Reliable, Landreths' Forcing, Virginia Solid Header and Heat-resisting varieties which we have selected as standard sorts, by reason of their ability to resist heat and the longer time they are in condition for the table than some other kinds which shoot to seed as soon as the head is formed.

Landreths' Forcing (RARE).—So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming crisp hard heads before any other known sort has commenced to head, having no outside leaves it can be planted at half distance, twice as many to a space as any other sort. It is all head, producing weightier heads than any other kind twice its size. Valuable for small gardens. This is something very choice, and while most trusty for open garden culture, it is unapproached for forcing in hotbeds or frames; very compact and round like a ball. Suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the root. Long standing before shooting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Black Seeded Simpson.—A cutting variety of unusual merit—not so golden as Silesian, but by some preferred. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Curled Simpson.—A cutting variety similar to and immediately following the Silesian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Curled Silesian.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. It does not head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Boston Curled.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

American Gathering.—A curly-leaved, bronze edged sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Bronzed Curled.—New sort. A half-cabbaging variety of bronze-edged leaves, and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Prize Head, or Satisfaction.—A cutting variety of curly leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Golden Curled.—New sort. A golden-leaved sort producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy and a most admirable cutting sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Golden Queen.—Resembles a late seeding Tennisball. Very compact, few outside leaves; a good reliable sort. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Grand Rapids.—A loose-leaved, vigorous grower, resembling Landreths' Golden Curled, but more curled and more golden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Hanson.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Curled India.—A valuable variety, making a close-folded head. Stands the sun and is crisp and tender. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

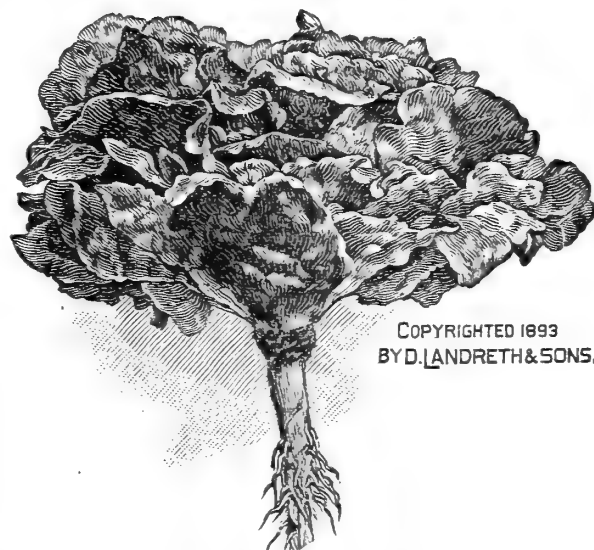
Tennisball (WHITE SEED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Imperial Cabbage.—A showy white cabbaging variety of very choice quality, uniform in character, and in every particular very superior to the stock usually sold as Imperial or White Cabbage. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Salamander.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Bloomsdale Reliable.—A medium sized Cabbage variety, never failing to head, slow to shoot to seed, and in all respects one of the best sorts ever introduced. Thin leaf, close folded head, few outside leaves, quick in growth. Recommended to market gardeners for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Boston Market.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



Landreths' Forcing.

Always Ready.—Slow to shoot to seed, consequently very valuable and always ready for the table. A good header, of the Cabbage type. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Florida Favorite.—Flourishes on hot dry sand. Produces long narrow erect leaves which require tying up to blanch; prevents the entry of sand into the head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



WATERMELON.

Citrullus vulgaris—Melon d'Eau—Wassermelonen—Sandia.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to the Acre.



Landreth's Boss.—We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. The edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin, and yet the rind is so hard that no Melon in existence is so good a shipper. Perfectly ripe Melons will support the weight of a heavy man without any injury to the interior. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of nine by nine or nine by ten feet to the hill. Under good conditions Melons weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of sixty and seventy pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Ice Cream.—Form oblong, skin light in color, seeds white, flesh solid and red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Peerless.—Good, but not equal to the Ice Cream. Rind thin, light green; flesh solid, bright in color, sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Landreth's Long Light Icing.—A good cropper, heavy, attractive, and very desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Gray Monarch (JORDAN'S)—Long, large, heavy, flesh solid, deep red and of good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Seminole.—This Melon resembles the Landreth's Long Light Icing. Very sweet and melting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Gem (KOLB).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Jackson, Gypsy, Rattlesnake.—A famous Melon in the Southern States. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Mountain Sweet.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

James River.—A long dark-rind Melon of second size, similar to the Jones Melon. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Georgia.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter wheat or Winter rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the Apple is in bloom the seed is planted in hills at ten feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelful of well-rotted stable manure dug and tramped into each hill and covered with earth.

The cultivator should be prepared with quite four pounds of seed to the acre that he may have a reserve for replanting in case of destruction of his plants by insect depredations or beating rains.

One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to attain perfection; with four hundred and fifty hills to the acre, there should be nine hundred first-class Melons.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, forty dollars (\$40.00) per hundred. As an average price, ten dollars per hundred. They cease to be profitable to the trucker when bringing less than four dollars per hundred. First-class Melons are always in demand, but the market is frequently overstocked with small fruit.

Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed Melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been selected.

Extra Early.—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Everyone should have it. Form oblong. Weight from fifteen to sixteen pounds. Color green dashed with white. Quality fair. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Light Green Rind Icing.—One of the BEST OF ALL Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. UNEXCELLED IN ALL GOOD QUALITIES. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Dark Green Rind Icing.—Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



Arkansas Traveler.

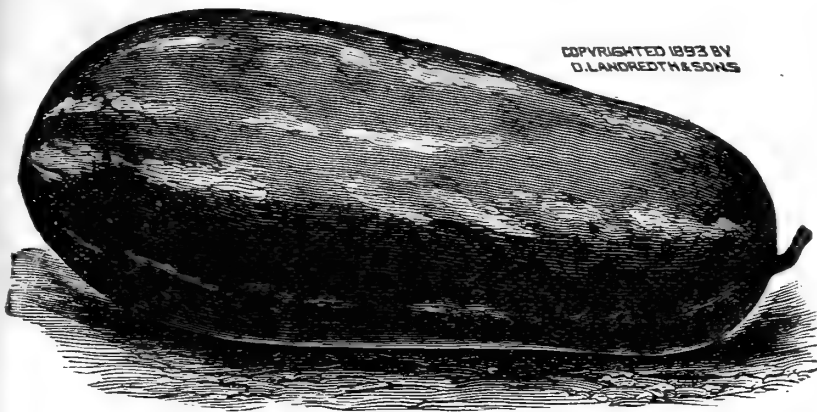
Arkansas Traveler (Specialty).—A large, long, weighty Melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black; interior always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin, flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seeds very small and distinct. Ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind and therefore a good shipper. No better Melon, except the Boss, has ever been offered to lovers of choice Watermelons; in size it is not a mammoth—no large Melons are first-class in quality. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within a half inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

"MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES."

This is the title of a neat book of 213 pages by Burnet Landreth, of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, the well-known seedsmen. It contains the experiences and observations of a practical man in the garden and field, and will be found especially valuable to the truck grower, amateur gardener or farmer, as it treats upon this important branch of horticulture in all of its details, from the selection of a location to the harvesting and marketing of the crop. The following is a partial list of the contents: Location, soils, science of gardening, chemistry, stable manure compost, commercial fertilizers, sowing seeds, germination, transplanting, rotation of crops, insects, diseases, saving seeds, seedsman's novelties and responsibilities, weeds, hotbeds and cold frames, gardening under glass, celery, onion and mushroom culture, roots, packing and shipping vegetables, implements, a half-acre garden, etc.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat, March 17, 1893.*

WOODBURY, N. J.—In 1888 I raised from 16 bushels Landreth's Extra Early Peas 1684 baskets. In 1889 I raised from 12 bushels 1268 baskets, and they were the first sent to market.

WATERMELON—CONTINUED.



Long Dixie.

Long Dixie.—The chunky Dixie was grown largely during the Summers of 1891, 1892 and 1893 as a market Melon and with unexampled satisfaction. We have selected a long form of it which will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better, vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weighs as much, darker in rind, in

form long to half long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of very superior flavor. For shipment to long distances it will be found equal to the Kolb Gem, its rind fully as strong and in appearance more showy, placing it in the first rank as a market Melon. A decided improvement upon the Dixie as first introduced—longer in form, flesh more brilliant and very palatable. A fine shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Green and Gold.—So named by reason of its green rind and yellow flesh. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Iron Clad.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Excelsior.—A large, showy Melon, similar to the Cuban Queen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Florida Favorite.—A popular Melon in the South. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Cuban Queen.—A Melon of mammoth size, reaching very often over sixty pounds in weight. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Pride of Georgia.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Preserving Citron.—A round, light and dark striped Watermelon, meat greenish white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

A CHOICE WATERMELON. "ARKANSAS TRAVELER."

brought the freight. It is a fact which should never be lost sight of by the growers of vegetables that *it is only the best that commands paying prices*. The inferior is passed by and left with the commission merchant who is obliged to dispose of it for a mere song or haul the stuff to the dump, and his report to the grower is most discouraging. The result of our commendation of the Arkansas Traveler is that our markets have been fairly supplied with them, and one prominent merchant who makes a specialty of Melons said to the writer that their ready sale was surprising and they were always the first to go and at good prices.

The Kolb Gem has earliness, productiveness, and good shipping qualities, but these do not count at the Watermelon pile with the consumer: he is the one that has the Melon to eat, and there lies the proof—if the melon is not good he will have no more of that variety, and so critical is he that he will not even select one of the same chunky shape. There are several varieties of Long Watermelons in addition to the Arkansas Traveler which are infinitely superior to the Kolb Gem, such as Landreth's Boss, Long Dixie, Florida Favorite, Landreth's Long Light Icing, and Ice Cream. The successful planter is he who studies the taste of the consumer. There is no such thing as fashion in Watermelons.

We referred to the Melon in our 1893 Catalogue as a most delicious variety, very superior to the Kolb Gem with which our markets have been overflowed for several years; a sort so miserable in quality that the desire for Watermelons has almost been destroyed, and in sections where hundreds of thousands were sold years ago the demand for chunky Melons has fallen off to such an extent that Kolb Gems barely

EXTRACTS FROM MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES BY BURNET LANDRETH.

MARKET GARDENING.—Though this volume is written for the amateur, or family gardener—indeed, to be more precise, for the novice in gardening—it may, however, fall into the hands of more experienced persons, inclined to make a venture in *gardening for profit*, and, accordingly, it may not be out of place to make some remarks upon subjects connected with growing vegetables for sale. The last United States Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on Truck Farming, from which the writer makes the following extracts. Upward of \$100,000,000 is invested in this industry, the annual products reaching a value of \$75,000,000, the product of 534,440 acres of land:

The annual expenditures for fertilizers being	\$10,000,000
The cost of seeds used amounting to	\$1,420,633
The number of men employed being.....	216,765
The number of women employed being.....	9,254
The number of children employed being.....	14,874
The number of horses and mules employed being.....	75,800
The value of the implements used being	\$8,971,000

For convenience of tabulation the States are divided into districts. The following is a summary of the number of acres under cultivation for truck farming purposes, etc. * * *

CAPITAL.—The capital of a market gardener should be estimated by his available cash, compared with the number of his acres, and, as in other things, opinions vary, so do the estimates of practical gardeners, some being satisfied to live on inexpensive land far removed from market, and use what others would term an incomplete line of implements, and be satisfied with what nature develops in the ordinary routine of their business, while others, more progressive, locate in the outskirts of great cities, consequently upon high-priced land, and have everything new in the way of labor-saving appliances.

The first class of gardeners may be termed experimental farmers, men tired of the humdrum rotation of farm processes and small profits, men looking for a paying diversification of their agricultural interests. Their expenses for appliances are not great, as they have already on hand the usual stock of farm tools, requiring only one or two seed drills, a small addition to their cultivating implements, and a few tons of fertilizers. Their laborers and teams are always on hand for the working of moderate areas. In addition to their usual expenses of the farm, they would not need to have a cash capital of beyond twenty to twenty-five dollars, etc. * * *



CANTALOUPE OR CITRON.

Citron Melon, or Musk Melon—Cucumis Melo—Melon Muscade—Nets-Melone—Melon Muscatel—Meloen.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

rotted stable-manure being tramped into each hill and covered with earth. The large long Melons, like the Reedland Giant and Casaba, are generally sold by the hundred; Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the basket of one-half to five-eighths bushels capacity.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. As an average price forty to fifty cents per bushel. Cantaloupe Melons are frequently a drug in the market.

Extra Early Citron (FIRST IN MARKET).—The largest of the very early Cantaloupes; form half flat, fairly webbed, flesh green. The merit of this sort consists in its extra early habit. A variety which, for its early maturity, will be found profitable by all market gardeners. A customer writes: "I was once poor, now I am rich—have a fine house and a large family, all from your Extra Early Citron." Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Jenny Lind.—A very small, early variety, flattened at the poles, of surpassing good quality, recommended for family garden, rather small for market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Extra Early June (FINE).—A large, flat, early Melon following the Extra Early. Fruit more flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted; flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as long as Jenny Lind. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Extra Early Cape May.—A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct, and proof against sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will often fill a barrel. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Emerald Gem.—A small very early Melon, form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald green skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Netted Gem.—About five inches long and slightly pointed at blossom end; deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh green and thick; cavity small, with golden lining next seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Acme Cantaloupe.—A Melon of high repute at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce one hundred barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the Philadelphia market. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive, and a good shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Atlantic City.—A fine bold pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and so heavily netted as to fit it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick and sweet; doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Cantaloupes or Citron Melons, as they are termed in Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grass aerating or keeping loose the soil.

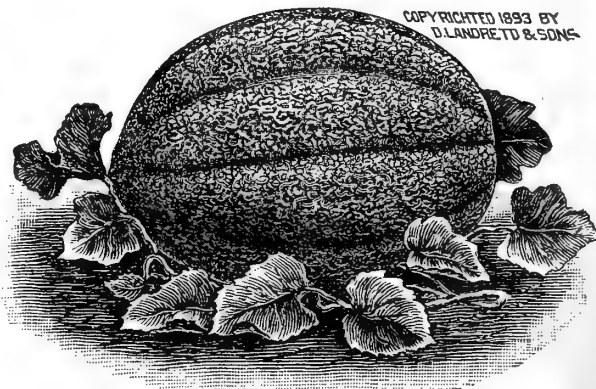
The seed is planted at about Corn-seeding time or when the Apple is in bloom, in hills about four-and-a-half feet in each direction. Two shovelfuls of well-

Golden Jenny.—Small, but highly prized by the most experienced growers of Melons. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Extra Early Hackensack.—A week to ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market. Most in demand in New York and Eastern markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Salmon and Green.—A new style Cantaloupe or Musk Melon. Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. Lightly ribbed and slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick fleshed, the edible portion extending to the very rind. Flesh deep orange and very sweet. Cavity small. A very showy new variety. A good shipper; vine very hardy; intermediate in ripening. Suitable for both light and heavy soils, and certain to sell wherever introduced. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Pineapple.—Of first quality. Form oblong. A standard sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



Atlantic City Cantaloupe.

One thousand acres in the vicinity of St. Paul are annually planted in Landreth's Musk Melons.

CANTALOUPE OR CITRON—CONTINUED.

Anne Arundel.—A thick oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons, its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. Pkts. 10c.; oz. 15c.

Netted Nutmeg Cantaloupe.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Large Acme.—Grown by truckers on the eastern shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Green Citron Cantaloupe.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Missouri.—A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage small and hardy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Miller's Cream.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Osage.—A new salmon-fleshed variety favorably thought of in the Chicago and other Western markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

California Citron.—Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance. Weight up to twelve pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil. Well netted. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

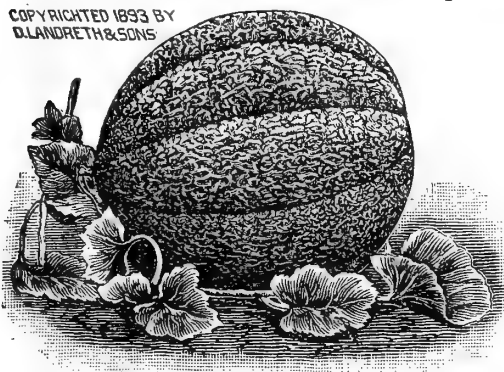
Surprise.—A Citron of cream-colored rind, with thick salmon-colored flesh; large and early. An excellent sort. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Hackensack or Turk's Cap.—Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping, will carry ten days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Montreal.—A showy Citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep, sugary, and green in color. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Casaba (PERSIAN).—A very showy Cantaloupe, flesh orange in color. This sort sometimes produces fruit twice as large as an ordinary Cantaloupe, often the size of an ordinary Watermelon. Form oblong. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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DLANDRETH & SONS



Anne Arundel Cantaloupe.



Missouri Cantaloupe Melon.

Delmonico.—A golden-fleshed Cantaloupe of New York origin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Large Black Paris.—Here we present a Melon which may be termed a show Melon, so large and distinct is it in form and markings, and yet it possesses qualities of the first order. Described, it is a very large, oblong, square-ended Cantaloupe Melon, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Rind black; ribs broad, massive and prominent, with deep cavities between; skin somewhat netted; flesh deep orange, very thick and excellent in flavor. Foliage small, and resisting heat. Very showy and selling well in market. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Reedland Giant.—A showy Cantaloupe of mammoth size, reaching twenty-five pounds, and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh green, melting, sugary. Not suitable for light land. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Large White French.—It is a chunky, oblong Cantaloupe Melon of large diameter, fruit weighing on an average about ten pounds. The character of this Melon fits it as a show Melon, and yet it is so delicious in flavor as to make it desirable on any table. Rind whitish green, turning to yellow; ribs protruding to such an unusual degree as frequently to make the fruit prismatic; skin slightly netted; flesh yellow and orange, when ripe the edible portion extending almost to the skin. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MARKET GARDENING

EXTRACTS FROM

AND

BY
BURNET LANDRETH.

FARM NOTES.

LOCATION.—Alluvial soils with gravel subsoil are best for garden vegetables, but one finds many exceptions, as nearly pure clays, on the one hand, and white, apparently inert, sands, on the other, have been made to yield a satisfactory return for labor and time put upon them. Of course, a light soil means early crops, and a clay soil later ones * * *

TRANSPORTATION.—From many communications which the writer has received, he gathers that the inquirers imagine, because they are on a railroad a few hours or a hundred miles or so from a shipping point, that they are well placed for market gardening. This is a grave mistake * * *

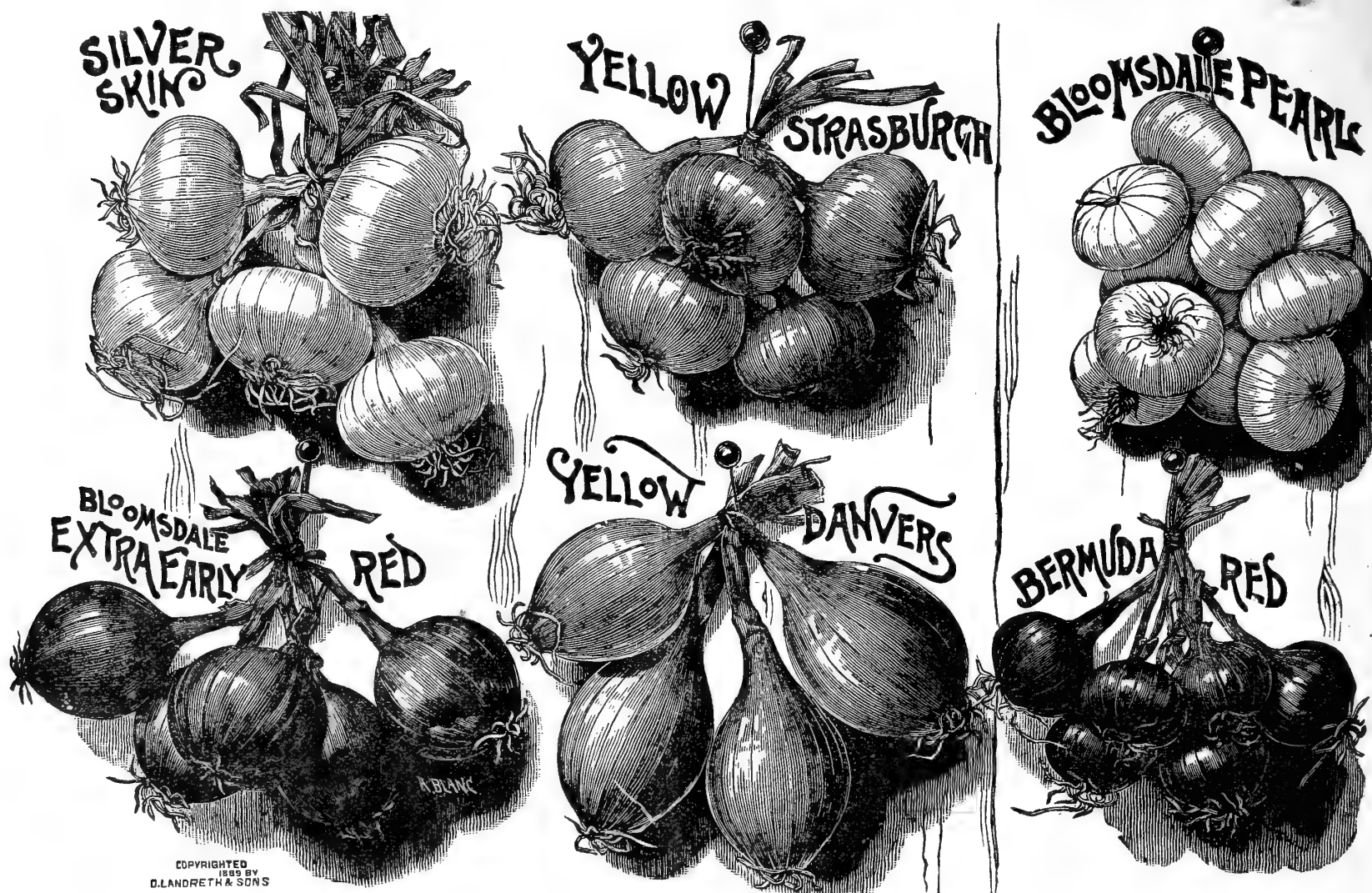
FERTILIZERS.—The subject of fertilizers is one which looms up boldly and expensively when considering the culture of garden products, especially those designed for early maturity. The writer is asked every day what kind of manure is best for this or that crop. Is guano good? Do you use superphosphate? He can only answer in general terms.

SOWING SEEDS.—In this we refer to the sowing or planting of the seeds of vegetables or flowers in the open garden.

Every sane man knows that a preparation of the land is necessary, but when and how to make the preparation can only be learned by reading, observation, or experience. Experience in the garden, like experience in all matters of life, is the most practical teacher; when and how to dig or plow, when to harrow or rake, to clean the * * *

GERMINATION.—The process of germination may be said to cover that period of time from the moment of planting the dry seed to the appearance of the new plant, and continuously on till the young plant, exhausting the food stored in the mother seed, is capable of sustaining itself by attachment to the soil. Very few garden seeds will start at a lower temperature than 50°, many requiring a warmth of 70°. On the other hand, too much heat dries up the germ, few kinds resisting a temperature above 120°. The moist, rapid germination of seeds in general is at a temperature from 70° to 90°. Under low temperature root growth is very slow, while under high temperature the development of roots is far in excess of a counter-balancing leaf development.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—The gardener, whether an expert or amateur, must, like a general in the field, have a plan of operations upon which to conduct the campaign of the summer, and, while the expert may not commit his plan to paper, the amateur certainly should, otherwise he will more than double the number of the errors which he is sure to commit, plan he ever so well.



ONION.

Allium cepa—Ognon—Zwiebel—Cebollo—Rodlog.

Philadelphia-grown seed, or such raised in that portion of Pennsylvania, is unquestionably earlier than New England Seed, and still more so as compared with Western seed. This is an important feature, as the EARLY MARKETED Onions always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion. Philadelphia seed making bulbs, either as sets or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality, Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.

These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom sow in drills one foot apart, drilling six or eight pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 500 to 1000 bushels.

SETS FROM SEED.

Drill, when the Apple is in bloom, sixty to seventy-five pounds of seed to the acre. At Midsummer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, *buttons* or *sets*, as they are indifferently called, produced by this process, to a dry place. In the Autumn, or early in the following Spring, replant them in rows, the sets two inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. *Observe:* If not sown quite thickly in the first instance, they attain too large a size, and when replanted shoot to seed.

In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, two to three inches in diameter being about the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing Onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at near the desired size by simply stopping the vigor of growth by running a scuffle hoe under the bulbs on one side so as to cut off one-half the roots. Such a course of treatment will reduce the excess of vigor and forward maturity. If the grower awaits the development of mammoth Onions, or even large ones, he frequently lets pass opportunities for paying sales, far more profitable than afterwards realized.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 175.—**STEWED.**—Remove the coarse skin, cut in slices and put in saucepan with fresh butter and let simmer until a light brown, add some Espagnole and a little Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper. Cover and cook for twenty minutes.

No. 176.—**BAKED.**—Select largest and most perfect Onions and boil for an hour. Peel off outer portion and put each Onion in a buttered stew pan with Espagnole sauce and broth; sprinkle a little sugar and put a small piece of butter on each Onion. Place a buttered paper on the dish and bake in a moderate oven.

No. 177.—**FRIED.**—Wash, cut in thin slices, dip in cream, add salt, pepper and roll in flour, fry in hot lard till crisp.

CHOICE ONION SEED TO GROW LARGE BULBS.

Bloodsdaile Autumn White Wax.—Form, more flat than the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and of about the same size. Color a waxy white, quite distinct from the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Maturity, ten days earlier than the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Flavor very mild. A sort which may be considered as combining the qualities of the Bloodsdaile Pearl and the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and therefore a desirable acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Extra Early Bloodsdaile Pearl.—In many respects the most remarkable Onion ever introduced. Earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish. Pearly white, waxy, translucent. Form flat and broad. Flavor very mild; all astringent qualities being eliminated, it can be eaten raw, almost with the freedom of an Apple. Keeping qualities of the matured Onion fair. Those who have tried it always want it again, because of its distinctive qualities. On very rich soil it will grow almost too large for market, sometimes five and six inches across. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other small Seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5 cent and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

CHOICE ONION SEED TO GROW LARGE BULBS—CONTINUED.

Extra Early Barletta.—Similar to the Silver Queen, possibly earlier, very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Bermuda Island White (TRUE STOCK).—Several days earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Island Red, and more flat, and though shipped and known as a white Onion, has an outer skin of a straw colored tone; the interior is, however, pearly white. This seed and that of the Bermuda Island Red, we import from the Canary Islands, the source from which the Bermuda growers obtain their choice stocks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Bermuda Island Red (TRUE STOCK).—Well known as among the earliest Onions appearing in the Spring markets. Shipped from Bermuda in immense quantities. In Florida the seed is sown in October and November to very great profit for early shipment. The Sets planted in September and October produce marketable Onions in early Spring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Extra Early Yellow.—A new and valuable sort. This Onion ripens immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Pearl and the Bermudas, and before the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red. The mature Onions are flat and very thin, their shape at once indicating their early maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Italian Queen.—An extra-early small Silver Skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Bloomsdale Extra Early Gold Seal.—Valuable sort. This very choice Onion ripens immediately after the Pearl and Bermuda, before the Extra Early Red, and two or three weeks before any other yellow variety. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Bloomsdale Extra Early Red Seal.—Similar to the Gold Seal in form and maturity, but red in color. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Bloomsdale Extra Early Dark Red.—A variety of unusually early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the Wethersfield Red. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as Extra Early Red are two weeks behind the Bloomsdale in period of maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Bloomsdale Silver Skin or White.—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties but better flavored and always salable. Crop very short. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.

Silver Skin.—An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

White Portugal.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Cross and Blackwell's Silver Pickling.—While of the highest reputation as a rare, waxy pickle Onion, it is very desirable as an early garden sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Bloomsdale Large Yellow Strasburg.—A reliable widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. Crop short. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Yellow Dutch.—A flat yellow variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

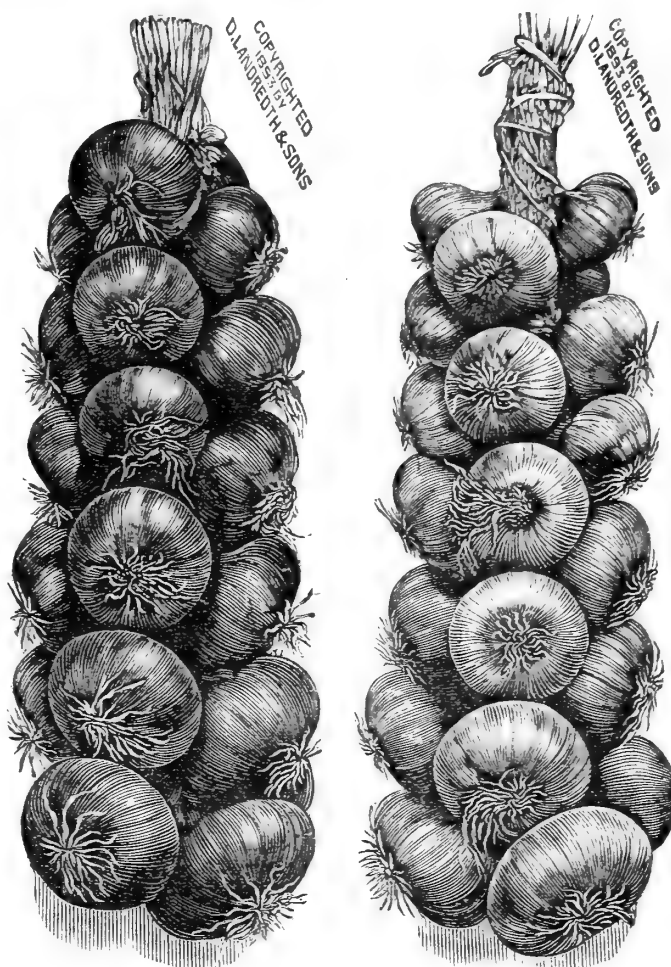
Giant Red Garganus.—A monstrous red-skinned, globular Italian Onion, known in some sections as **Pompeii**. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Giant White Garganus.—Also known as **Silver King**; a giant Italian variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Landreth's Hard Round Golden.—This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use in the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval and ripens hard as an apple, and of a bright yellow color. Somewhat similar in color to the Danvers Globe, but growing larger, heavier, more solid and a better keeper. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Bloomsdale Danvers Onion.—Maturing in 84 days. This seed is grown in a location removed from other Onion crops and from selected bulbs the product of XXX seed stock. This strain will produce marketable bulbs in twelve weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality, and this we offer as such. The amount of seed on hand is limited, and in order to secure seed, orders should be placed early. None genuine except in our sealed packages. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Large Yellow Globe Danvers.—An oval-shaped, straw colored, long-keeping variety. Superior to the Flat Yellow Dutch, the seed of which latter, a cheap variety, is often deceptively sold for it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



Red Seal Onion.

Gold Seal Onion.

Yellow Flat Danvers.—A flat form of good keeping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

White Rocca.—A white-skinned variety producing large bulbs, round to oval in shape. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Red Rocca.—On congenial soils producing a large solid oval bulb of red skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Yellow Strasburg.—A flat yellow Onion of early habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Wethersfield Large Red.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield, there are many types; some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product. That which we offer is the early form, twice the value of the later. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

El Paso (MEXICAN).—A silvery white, flat sort, growing to a weight of two pounds under irrigation. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 65c.

Southport Red Globe.—A very desirable round red variety, heavy, a large producer and a good shipper. Very salable in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Southport Yellow Globe.—A favorite yellow globe variety in the markets of New York and Boston. Solid and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Southport White Globe.—A showy large white variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

SEED FOR SETS.

Producing best Sets if sown thickly,
also largest bulbs if sown thinly.

Bloomsdale Silver Skin or White.—A mild pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. Very superior to the White Portugal, which is sometimes sold for Silver Skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.

Bloomsdale Large Yellow Strasburg.—A reliable and widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red; a good keeper, valuable for shipping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

"Market Gardening and Farm Notes" is the title of a new book published and written by Burnet Landreth, of the well-known firm of D. Landreth & Sons. Mr. Landreth brings to his work an intimate acquaintance with his subject, many years' experience in gardening operations, and a clear, concise way of expressing himself which will commend the book to all into whose hands it comes. Every phase of garden work is treated in a clear, practical manner, so that the novice may readily grasp and master the science. *Philadelphia Practical Farmer, March 11, 1893.*

LULING, TEXAS.—This makes thirty-two years I have been planting your seeds, and I have always found them A No. 1

ONION SETS.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

Purchasers desiring Onion Sets in considerable quantity, are recommended to write for latest prices, which may be lower or higher than these.

The growth of Onion Sets has for nearly a century been with us a specialty. Philadelphia sets are everywhere recognized as the best in form and in keeping qualities, being solid, brighter, and in every respect better ripened than those grown elsewhere. We drilled in April, 1893, upon our own lands nearly four (4) tons of seed to produce sets.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SETS.—In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky we recommend that Onion Sets of all varieties be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the row so as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will consume eight to ten bushels to the acre. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the higher price received for early Onions warrants the outlay.

Philadelphia-grown Onion Sets may be relied upon to produce well-shaped marketable bulbs. Many Western-grown sets often only produce scullions, and nearly always show a disposition to run to seed. Such sets cannot be cheap at any price; the more a man has the worse he is off.

Market gardeners in the New England States are beginning to learn the value of Philadelphia-grown Onion Sets, as under fair conditions market gardeners can get a production of 600 bushels to the acre from 15 bushels set out, and can obtain \$1.50 per bushel for the product, or \$900 per acre. They mature six (6) weeks earlier than Onions grown from the black seed, and consequently bring better prices.

We grow every year the following varieties of Onion Sets, and have them ready for shipment from August 15th :

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES.

Landreths' Extra Early Gold Seal and Landreths' Extra Early Red Seal.

We have two distinct varieties adapted to both Autumn and Spring planting in any climate, hot or cold; desirable in every garden from Halifax to Galveston, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Full-sized Onions from these sets mature immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red and Bermuda, and two or three weeks before any other kinds, red or yellow. The mature Onions are flat and thin—one a bright straw color, like the Danvers; the other a deep red, like the Wethersfield.

The flavor of each is mild and delicate as the famous French Shallot, and they are the best of keepers.

Over three years' experience in an experimental way with these new Onions, Golden and Red Seal, leads us to believe that they will create a sensation among Onion growers who cater to an early market and we invite those interested to place their orders now. Each sort per qt. 35c.; per bush. \$6.00.

Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl Sets.—The most remarkable Onion ever introduced. *Earliest of all. Pearly white, translucent and waxy, growing with the rapidity of a Radish. Form flat; flavor so mild that it can be eaten like an Apple; keeping qualities good.* This wonderful variety, if planted on very rich bottom soil, will grow too large for market—five to six inches across. It should accordingly be planted on thin soil.

NOTE.—Bloomsdale Pearl Sets, as well as Bermuda Sets, to fully develop their merits, should be planted between September 15th and 1st of October, as, if kept longer, they sprout and lose part of their vitality.

We only grow Pearl Sets on contract made before 15th of March of each year and for shipment 1st of September. We are ready to register orders for crop of 1894 of one bushel or more at any time from the present until 15th of March, 1894. Contract price \$6.00 per bushel, crates extra—cash before shipment. *Planted 1st October they can be pulled 1st March.*

Bloomsdale Autumn White Wax.—Form more flat than the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and of about the same size. Color a waxy white, quite distinct from the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Maturity, two weeks earlier than the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Flavor very mild. A sort which may be considered as combining the qualities of the Bloomsdale Pearl and the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and therefore a desirable acquisition. Per qt. per bush.

White Bermuda (EXTRA EARLY).—Earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Red and more flat. Per qt. per bush.

Red Bermuda.—Below New Orleans, where thousands of bushels of large Onions are grown every Winter and Spring for shipment to Northern markets, the Red or Straw-colored Bermuda has been found very superior to the native Louisiana Yellow Creole—the Bermuda being earlier to develop full-sized bulbs, not to shoot to seed like the Creole, a better shipper and better seller. Per qt. per bush.

Bloomsdale Extra Early Dark Blood Red (SPECIALTY).—A variety of unusually early maturity; flat, medium size, deep red in color and an excellent keeper. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Per qt. 25c.; per bush. \$5.00.

Half Round Bullock Blood.—A hardy, solid, crisp, long-keeping sort. Form thick or half round; color purple red outside like bullock blood, color inside snow white. Highly recommended as a hardy sort for Autumn planting. Per qt. 25c.; per bush. \$5.00.

WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES.

Dark Red Wethersfield (SPECIALTY) . per qt. 25c.; per bush. \$4.50
Yellow " 25c.; " 4.50
Red " 25c.; " 4.50

Silver Skin per qt. 35c.; per bush. \$6.00
Danvers Yellow (SPECIALTY) " 25c.; " 4.75
Yellow Strasburg " 25c.; " 4.50
Top Onions (RED), (28 lbs. per bush.) " 30c.; " 6.00
Potato Onions " 30c.; " 5.00
Shallots " 25c.

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES.

BY BURNET LANDRETH.

Mr. Burnet Landreth was Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture at the Centennial International Exhibition. His book, though written for the amateur or family gardener, is also intended for the more experienced persons who may be inclined to make a venture in gardening for profit. Accordingly the writer begins with remarks upon subjects connected with growing vegetables for sale, and extracts from the last United States Census Bureau bulletin on truck farming. The chemistry of the garden, location and soils, commercial fertilizers, seed sowing, germination, transplanting and the rotation of crops are discussed, and the writer has a great deal to say about hotbeds and cold frames and market gardening under glass. Mr. Landreth makes practical suggestions concerning the packing, crating and shipment of vegetables and fruit, especially in the case of potatoes, which now usually reach the Northern markets from the South packed in second-hand flour barrels. Would it not pay, suggests the writer, to put them up in half-barrel or one-bushel pea baskets, so as to better adapt the quantity to family wants? Many families would consume a bushel of potatoes before they could grow stale, and thus, with smaller packages, a direct domestic market could be formed, without having the sale confined to middlemen, which always increases the price of the product.

"A Half Acre Garden," the Grass Question and a Calendar indicating operations for the Northern and Southern States are features of this useful and practical book, where the different branches of "Market Gardening" are treated with the greatest possible clearness.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger, March 10, 1893.*

Our Patent Safety Crates, and Barrels for Onion Sets, extra, viz.: Two bushel crate, 25 cts.; one bushel crate, 15 cts.; half bushel crate, 12 cts.; barrel (three bushels), 30 cts. Postage on Onion Sets, 15 cts. per qt. extra.

MUSHROOM SPAWN (IMPORTED).

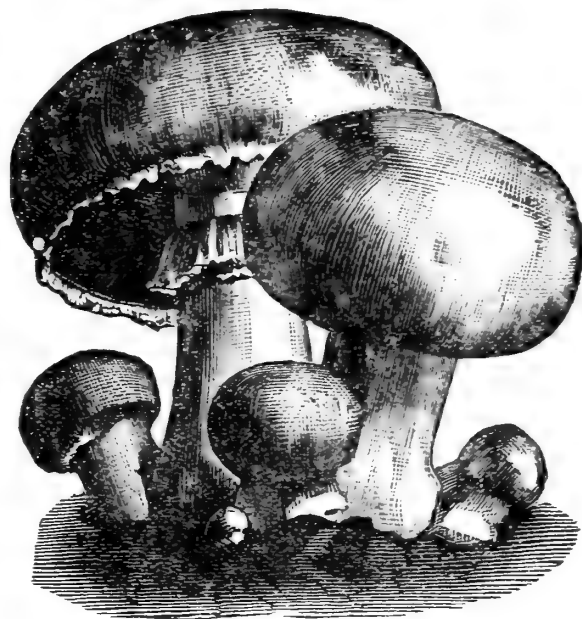
Agaricus Campestris—Champignon comestible—Champignonbrut—Seta—Kampernoelic.

The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Plant one pound of spawn to the square foot. Kept on sale in the form of Bricks. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hotbeds, or on banks of compost. Per Brick 15c.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 151.—**STEWED.**—Wash thoroughly, peel and cut off injured parts. Place in porcelain stewing pan with salt, pepper and butter, and two teaspoonfuls of salt water, stew for eight minutes. Serve on toast.

No. 152.—**BAKED.**—Clean thoroughly, remove the stems and fill the cavities with stuffing composed of Onion, Tomato, Parsley, chopped very fine. Add salt and pepper, put in a saucepan with butter, stew for twenty minutes. Add crumbs of bread and thicken, fill the patties and spread crumbs upon the top. Bake in a moderate oven a few minutes and serve with brown sauce.



MUSTARD.

Sinapis alba and S. nigra.—Moutarde—Senf—Mostaza—Mostaard.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to the Acre.

Sow early in the Spring in rows one foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself.

Bloomsdale Large-Leaved (EARLY).—So named by reason of producing leaves when fully developed as long and broad as the largest Tobacco. The leaves when small are very tender, and admirable as a salad. When larger leaved we recommend it for boiling like Spinach. A plant which should be in every garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Creole (EARLY).—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

White.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Brown.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Giant Southern Curled.—Not so large as the Creole, more curly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NASTURTIIUM, OR INDIAN CRESS.

Tropaeolum majus—Capucine grande—Capuchina grande—Rapunzel oder Indische-Streife—Capucine-Kers.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

At about Corn-planting season sow in drills at three feet and thin out to ten inches, or plant to trellis work. The dwarf is the best, as it does not require sticks nor training.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and pickled as a substitute for Capers.

Tall Crimson.—A popular variety for garden culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Dwarf Crimson.—The plant is exceedingly ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

OKRA.

Hibiscus esculentus—Gombaud—Oder oder Gombo—Gombo—Quimbombo.

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Twenty Pounds to the Acre.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, two feet apart, and two or three plants in each; or in drills three feet apart, and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an early and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 165.—**BOILED.**—Wash and cook in cold water to a boil, refresh and cook again with boiling water till tender. Add butter and salt and serve with butter sauce as described under Recipe No. 2.

No. 166.—**STEWED.**—Wash and cut off ends, place in stewing pan with a little water, boil until soft, drain, season and serve with melted butter.

No. 167.—**VEGETABLE.**—Cut the Okra in small pieces, put in a pan with butter and sweet oil, and let it simmer for three minutes, add tomato sauce, salt, pepper and small pieces of butter. Or—

No. 168.—**SOUP.**—The Okra for soup must be tender, which condition can only be found when the pods are small. To prepare Okra Soup cut chicken into small pieces, boil, refresh, add Okra cut in small sections, rice and tomatoes. Continue boiling till the chicken is quite tender, season with pepper and salt.

New South.—A new dwarf variety, an acquisition. Pods medium length, very slim, cylindrical, green, smooth, very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Dwarf.—Height three feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Prolific.—Height four feet. Very prolific in long, smooth and slim pods. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Landreth's Long Green Pod.—A variety producing pods of unusual length, often ten inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for Winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Landreth's Long White Pod.—New. Pods unusually long, often ten inches, very slim. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Tall.—Height five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SALADS.

Very little, beyond Lettuce, Endive, Corn Salad, Cress and Mustard, is known by American gardeners of the wide variety of foliage-bearing plants used in Europe as Salads, served uncooked and boiled.

Beet Tops, succeeding Spinach, are a favorite dish in England.

Radish seed pods, succeeding the pithy roots, are, when small, very delicate, and used to a large extent in France.

Cardoon, Chicory, Dandelion, Nasturtium, Scurvy Grass, Sorrel, Sea-Kale, Swiss Chard, Turnip Tops, are all favorites, and their extended use adds much to the profit of a garden and the enjoyment of a family in the country.

MARSHALL, VA.—I have planted your seeds for twenty-five years, and it is a pleasure to know that they never fail in vitality or quality, except it be the fault of the weather.

PARSLEY.

Apium petroselinum—*Persil*—*Peterfilie*—*Perejil*—*Petersilje*.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Fern Leaved.—Exquisitely curled, and as a culinary decoration very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn.

If for horse culture, the rows should be three feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be eighteen inches apart.

Single.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Fine Curled.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Moss Curled.—Extra fine in appearance. A shy seeder and therefore high in price. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Emerald.—Very superior, very fine curled and twisted leaf, of deep green color. A well-bred very choice strain, short jointed, tufted, certain to please. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PARSNIP.

Pastinaca sativa—*Panaïs*—*Chirivia*—*Pastinate*—*Pastinak*.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Turnip-Rooted.—This variety has a root the form of a flat or round Turnip. Earlier than the long forms, and therefore desirable for early use. Especially adapted to shallow soils, hard clays or gravels, by reason of its surface development. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Bloomsdale.—The Bloomsdale is the best bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found—it is half long, wedge shaped, hollow crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing

The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine.

When the Peach is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 189.—**FRIED.**—Boil until tender, remove skin, cut in slices, dip in butter, roll in bread crumbs, and fry dry in hot lard.

No. 190.—**SAUTE.**—When boiled, cut in slices, place in frying pan with butter, salt, pepper and hashed Parsley.

more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Do not confound this with common stock which produces *slim roots* forked and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Sugar, Hollow Crowned, or Cup.—An old variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

A FAMOUS WINTER CABBAGE, BLOOMSDALE LATE FLAT DUTCH.

The stock of this famous Cabbage was originally obtained from the German and Swedish market gardeners who had settled in Philadelphia one hundred and sixty years ago.

In spite of the much-advertised so-called "new" sorts, it has ever maintained its position in the front rank of the best late varieties. Considering the thousands of bushels we have sold in the many years we have offered it, no higher praise can be given it when we say we have never had a complaint of its true and hard heading qualities. It will give equally as good satisfaction when sold under the names of "Sure Header," "Matchless," or "Prize Medal," or "Premium"—indeed these are all synonymous terms with our Bloomsdale Late Flat Dutch. It is folly to pay fancy prices for catch-penny titles when you can buy the old reliable, under the old-fashioned name, at a moderate price. "Grown on our own farms." Price \$2.25 per lb.

EXTRACTS FROM MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES, —By Burnet Landreth—

GARDEN INSECTS.—Owing to the depredations of sparrows, blackbirds, chickens, and other feathery thieves, moles and mice underground, squirrels, woodchucks, cats and dogs above ground, the painstaking gardener will find many of his labors frustrated by an innumerable host of enemies coming and going throughout the season. Among these may be included slugs, grubs, cutworms, caterpillars, sap suckers, plant lice, the larvæ of day butterflies and night moths in various stages of transformation. Some seasons they all appear to be present and combine in an attack to defeat every operation of the gardener. At other times they most graciously absent themselves; but the gardener is never without a sufficient number to keep him well on the defensive.

INSECTICIDES.—The subject of insecticides and traps is one to which is now given much attention, and country stores in every district are all well supplied with preparations and apparatus without number, all offered as the best, however poor.

DISEASES OF GARDEN VEGETABLES.—However much insect depredations may be dreaded by the gardener, he, at least, has some recourse against the grubs, worms, snails, caterpillars, and bugs, by destroying them after some trouble, or by holding them in check by poisonous applications, so as finally to secure a crop. Not so, however, with fungous growths, which, intimately connected with the structure and circulation of the host plant, cannot always be destroyed by solutions poisonous to vegetable growth, for, with the fungus, the supporting plant may suffer equally with the parasite.

The Legislature of the State of New York has set a good example by the passage of a law authorizing the, etc. * * *

HOTBEDS AND COLD FRAMES.—The ordinary size of a convenient hotbed, may be ten feet, by six or seven feet wide, or it may be only of the dimensions of a common window sash, three feet by four feet, more or less. The shape has nothing to do with the definition, which may be to the effect that a hotbed is a box covered with glass, the whole placed upon a bed of soil resting on a bed of fermenting stable manure, the heat from which, rising in the form of vapor, warms and moistens the soil within the box, while, at the same time, the sun's rays, passing through the glass, are retained to warm and vivify the surface.

PACKING AND SHIPPING VEGETABLES.—The prices obtained by southern market gardeners shipping truck to Philadelphia, New York and other distant points, depends so much upon the manner of packing that it is a subject to which too much attention cannot be given.

To illustrate: Florida egg-plants sent to Philadelphia about May 1st command \$7.00 per barrel-crate, but later on in the season, as the temperature increases, they arrive, often due to bad packing and slow transportation, in such decayed condition as to be worthless. Cucumbers, in the Philadelphia market about the last of May, are usually worth \$1.00 per dozen, but as the warmer weather of June approaches many arrive in such bad condition as often to remain unsold. Beans in this market command in April about \$5.00 per crate, but in May are often unsalable on account of bad packing, insufficient ventilation in cars and the holds of steamships. Such perishable articles should be shipped only in crates holding not over one bushel, better one-half bushel, as beans and peas when discolored are unsalable. Forty-eight hours in early spring is as long as peas will safely carry, sometimes one day is more than they will stand.



PEAS.

Pisum sativum—Pois—Guisante—Erbsen—Havertz.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Two Bushels to the Acre.

of Peas in a row may vary from ten to the foot in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to eight to the foot of the medium tall varieties, and six to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by commission merchants for Early Peas is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late varieties is \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 50 to 80 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cents per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light, loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

EARLIEST SORTS.

Landreth's Extra Early Pea.—In Landreth's Garden Seed Catalogue of 1823, appeared the first notice of this now famous Pea, that year named and offered for the first time. The other early Peas of that date and which preceded it being the Early Charlton and Golden Hotspur, both now out of existence. The continued popularity of the Landreth's Extra Early Pea for 71 years is remarkable among vegetables, few sorts having so long a cultivation. This fact proves its value, and we are safe in asserting no Pea under any name has ever surpassed it in quick maturity and excellence of quality. We sell these Peas put up in Red Cloth Bags (wired and lead-sealed) with our Bell Trade-mark, of one bushel, halves, quarters and eighths—no extra charge for bags—and in Sealed Cardboard Packages of one pint and one-third pints, and in Flat Packets. We will sell them in this form alone, introduced by us in the Autumn of 1878, to check the enormous frauds practiced by irresponsible parties, who alike injured the conscientious merchant, the consumer, and ourselves by palming upon the public as LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY PEAS stock of which we had no knowledge and of doubtful quality at best. Purchasers of Landreth's Sealed Red Bags can plant the contents with confidence, and rest satisfied to abide the result. Any Extra Early Peas offered loose in bulk as Landreth's are fraudulent. It is safe not to make any experiments in sowing a Pea which requires seven weeks of culture to prove its merits; better stick to a certainty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

No. 4284.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. PATENT OFFICE.

To wit: Be it remembered, That on the seventh day of November, Anno Domini 1884, Oliver Landreth, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, deposited in this office for registration a Label, of which the following is the title:

"LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY PEAS."

The right whereof he claims as sole proprietor, in conformity with the law of the United States entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to Patents, Trade-marks and Copyrights," approved June 18, 1874.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Commissioner of Patents to be hereunto affixed this ninth day of December, 1884, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and ninth.

Given under my hand at Washington, D. C. The foregoing is a copy of the record, and attached hereto is a copy of said Label.

BENJ. BUTTERWORTH, Commissioner of Patents.

Landreth's new book on market gardening advises us that in the Northern and Middle States the season for sowing seeds in the open air may be indicated by the blooming of well-known shrubs and trees, though seedings may be made with profit both before and after these periods, as it is a safe rule in gardening to divide the risks. When the peach blooms sow those seeds which will resist a cold soil and a slight frost, as peas, spinach, onion. When the oak bursts its leaf-buds sow beet, carrot, celery, lettuce, parsnip, salsify, tomato, turnip. When the blackberry blooms sow the bean, corn, cucumber, cantaloupe, watermelon, pumpkin, squash, okra. — *Michigan Farmer, March 18, 1893.*

If you want varieties of seed NOT kept by your merchant he can get them for you or you can write to us.

PEAS—CONTINUED.

Alaska or Sitka.—A green-seeded Extra Early Pea. Very desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Kentish Invicta.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

American Wonder.—Vine six to eight inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Tom Thumb.—This productive variety was introduced and named by us in 1850; vine bushy, growing to a height of five to eight inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Blue Peter.—A second early variety growing about ten inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Morning Star.—An Extra Early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

First and Best.—One of the types of Philadelphia Extra Early of which there are variable selections. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Early Kent.—This comes in after Landreth's Extra Early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Philadelphia Extra Early.—Form of Extra Early. The type usually sold throughout the country as the first early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Improved Daniel O'Rourke.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Early Frame (EARLY WASHINGTON, EARLY MAY, DANIEL O'ROURKE, ETC.)—A second early sort, maturing for table in fifty-six days. Height of vine three feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Early May.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Premium Gem.—An improvement upon the Little Gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

McLean's Little Gem.—An admirable second early, maturing for table fifty-four days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

McLean's Advancer.—A green wrinkled variety, maturing in fifty-five days after sprouting; vine eighteen inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Horsford's Market Garden.—A prolific and continuous producer of pods of over average size. Desirable for private garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Everbearing.—Somewhat similar to Abundance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Eugenie.—This is among the most luscious of all Peas; ripens sixty-three days after germination. Height thirty inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Abundance.—A productive wrinkled variety, maturing after the Gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

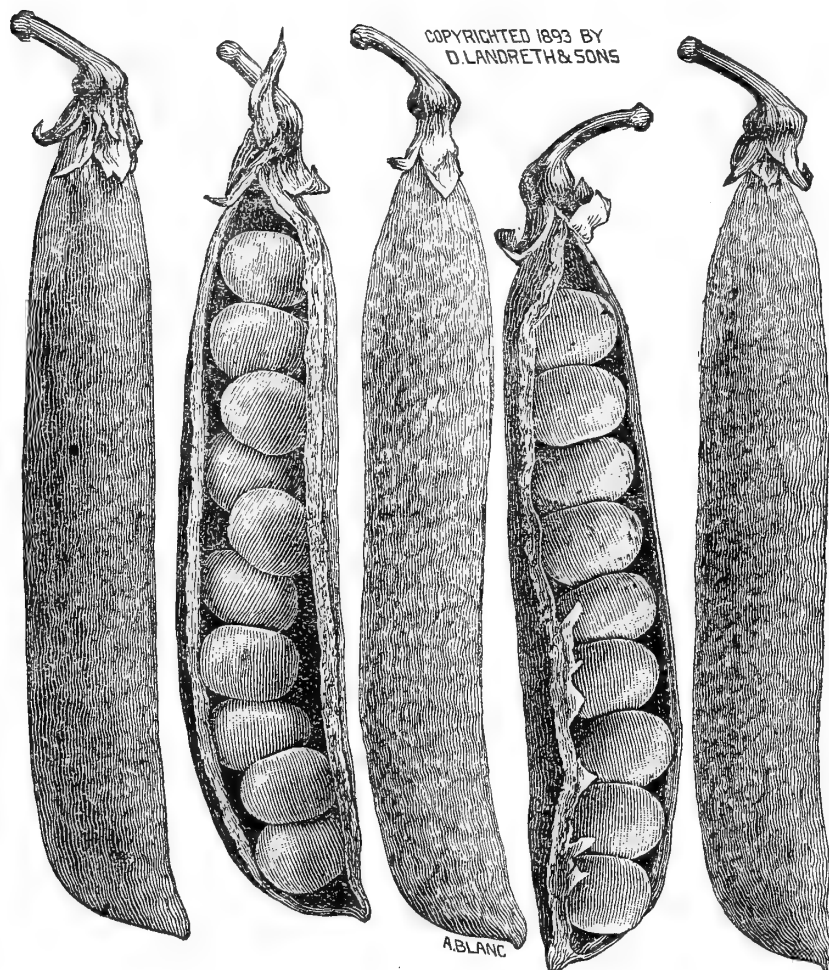
Pride of the Market.—A round blue Pea. Certainly one of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods of enormous size, borne nine to ten on a vine, and containing as many Peas in each pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Stratagem.—A blue, wrinkled, marrow, English dwarf Pea of rare excellence. Vines twenty to twenty-four inches, bearing six to seven immense pods of ten Peas each. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Landreth's French Canner.—Sixty days from germinating to pod picking. Introduced by us in 1886 and privately used since by many canning establishments, which have made upon them a high reputation of the quality of their goods; they claim it possesses the very important quality of not blackening under processing. Some canners purchase from us from 300 to 500 bushels a year. It is an acclimatized form of the French Pea used by the best establishments in Europe. It is an undersized White Pea, produced in long slim pods, containing on an average seven Peas, often ten, and consequently, without a single exception, the most productive of all the Peas on our list. The vines of this variety grow about forty inches long, consequently the rows should be four feet or more apart. We stake our reputation on this variety as the most profitable by all odds for factory use. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

LATE SORTS.

Hurst's Early Dwarf Wrinkled.—Resembles American Wonder, and more productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.



Duke of Albany.

Nutting's Early Green Marrow.—An extra early ripener of high promise. An even cropper, hardy and productive. Height one and a half to two feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Duke of Albany.—A green or blue wrinkled dry Pea resembling Telephone. Thought by many to be superior to it in many respects. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Shropshire Hero.—A short, sturdy vine, bearing large bold pods, well filled with big marrow-like seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Sharpe's Queen.—A green-seeded sort, two to three feet high, a large podder and a promising sort as a successor to earlier varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Sharpe's Victory.—A stiff strawed sort, with large foliage, productive of showy pods containing five to six extra-sized seeds. Very luscious and sweet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Heroine.—A new variety producing large recurved showy pods containing seven to eight Peas; something after the style of Pride of the Market, but a deeper green both in pod and vine. The plant very stocky. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Yorkshire Hero.—A showy wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem. It is hardy, productive, and better than Champion. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Champion of England.—Wrinkled and very sugary; requires sticking; ripens for table in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Forty-fold (IMPROVEMENT ON CHAMPION).—A third early variety. Pods large, Pea wrinkled and sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Telephone.—Large wrinkled seeds. Height of vine three feet. The most showy tall Pea in existence, producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Dwarf Blue Imperial.—Ripens sixty-five days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

Bishop's Early Dwarf Long Pod.—Ripens about seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Royal Dwarf Marrowfat.—A sturdy variety, prolific and of good quality; vines eighteen inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

Main Crop Long Island Marrowfat.—Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones, but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in sixty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

Irish Large White Marrowfat.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

Peruvian Black-Eyed Marrowfat.—Plant on thin soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PEAS—CONTINUED.

EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods used same as Snap Beans.

Tall Purple Blossom Sugar.—Same general character as the Dwarf Purple Blossom, but taller. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.**Tall White Blossom Sugar.**—Height thirty-six inches, pods large. We are at last in a position to fill orders for a reliable Sugar Pea of white bloom and large white seed. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.

FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

Used only for Ornamental Purposes.

quent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white, and in perfume, fragrant as mignonette. For prices see lithographic insert, opposite page 1.

The Sweet Pea as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms, and perfume, has, in the last few years jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers. No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower consequence.

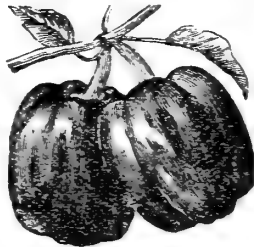
PEPPER.

Capsicum Annuum—Piment—Pfeffer—Pimiento.

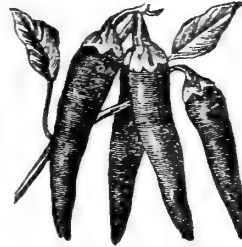
One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Small Chili Red.—Fruit red, small, ovoid, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.**Very Small Cayenne.**—Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant, as plentiful as foliage. Fruit one inch in length and very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.**Cayenne.**—Fruit three inches in length and slender, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.**Red Cherry.**—Ornamental round pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.**Golden Bell.**—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.**Tomato, or Squash Shaped, or Bonnet.**—Used for Pickles. Fruit red and flat, like a tomato. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.**Large Sweet Spanish.**—The large red variety generally used for pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.**Bullnose.**—A variety producing larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish, but in other respects similar in appearance, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.**Celestial.**—Very productive, some plants producing as many as one hundred and fifty fruit, conical in shape, fruit from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 35c.**Ruby King.**—A French variety producing dark-red fruit, mammoth in size; foliage very large and showy; habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

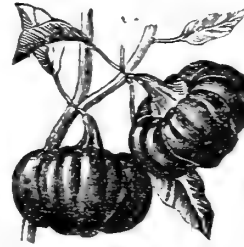
Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after Corn-planting time, setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 350 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Commission merchants pay the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.



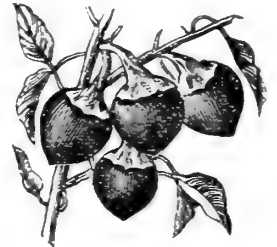
Sweet Spanish Pepper.



Cayenne Pepper.



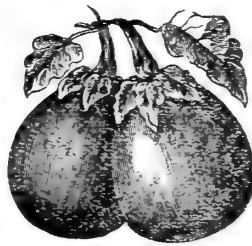
Tomato-Shaped Pepper.



Cherry Pepper.



Large Purple Egg-Plant.



Large White Egg-Plant.



Purple Kohl-Rabi.



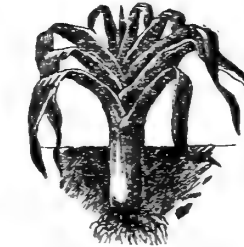
White Vienna Kohl-Rabi.



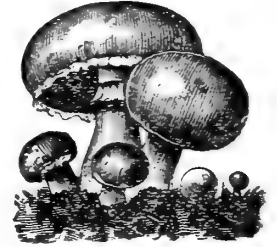
New South Okra.



Long Green Pod Okra.



Carentan Leek.



Mushrooms.

PUMPKIN.

Cucurbita—Potiron—Calabaza—Kürbis für Torten und Piez—Centner Gräskar.

Two Quarts to the Acre. Hills Eight by Eight Feet.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 223.—PRE.—Peel, cut in pieces and remove seeds, put over fire with water and cook until tender, mash or pass through a sieve, add powdered sugar, cream, allspice, nutmeg, six eggs, small quantity of brandy, teaspoonful cooking ginger, mix well, bake in moderate oven with one layer of dough.**Yellow Cashaw.**—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight, as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with Corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the Corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the Corn culture ceases the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

Cheese.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.**Common Field.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RHUBARB.

Rheum hybridum—Rhubarbe—Rhabarber—Ruibarbo—Rhabarber.Four Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards.
Ten Pounds to the Acre.

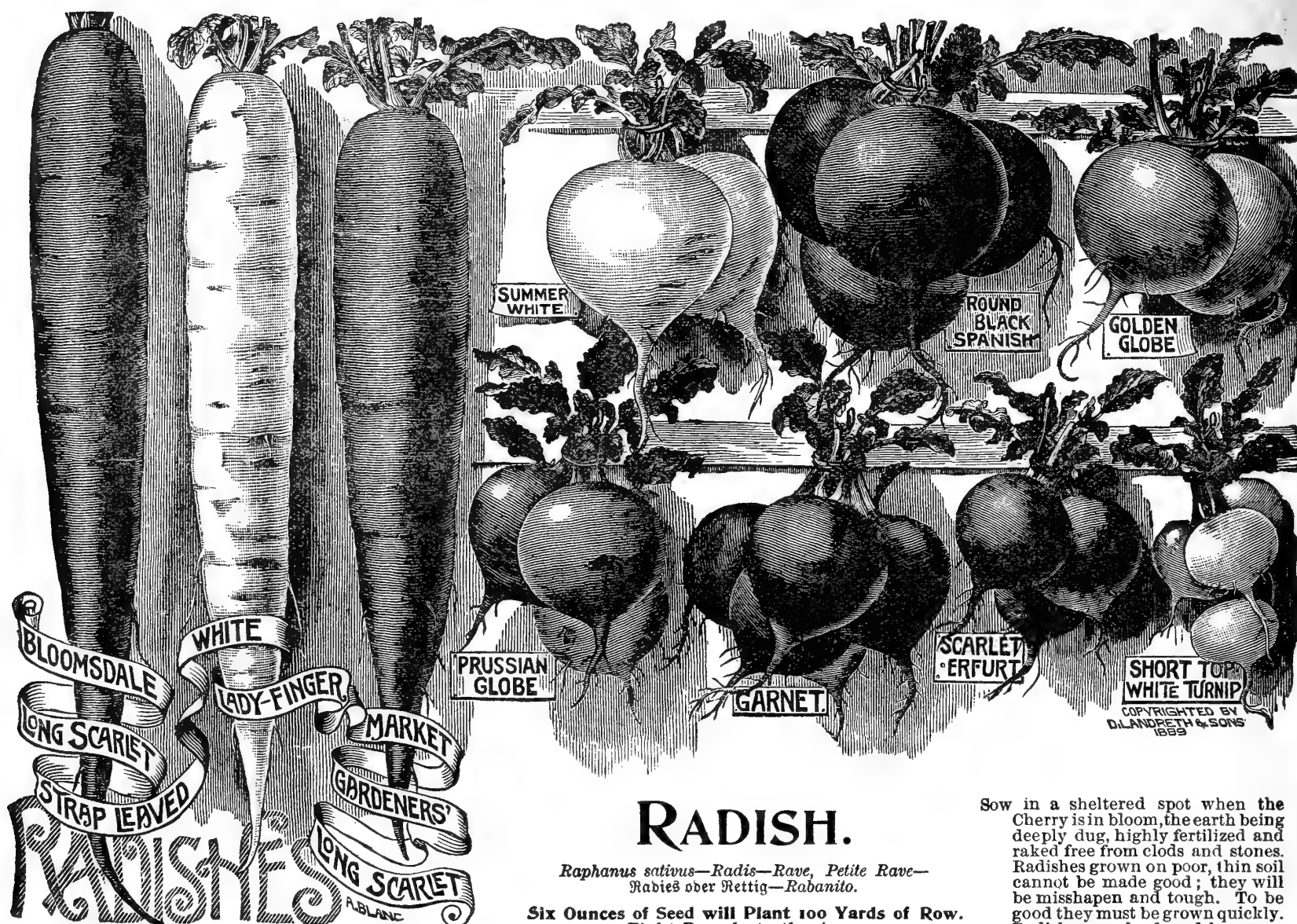
Sow seed in the seed-bed early in the Spring, and transplant in the Autumn or ensuing Spring, to any desired situation, allowing the plant three feet square space. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at one foot, and thin the plants to ten inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3x4 or 4x4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant.

Success can only be attained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price, 60 cents per dozen; 10 cents each. They are shipped only by Express, being too heavy for the mails.

HALLETSVILLE, TEX.—I have been planting your seeds in this county for thirty-eight years; I want no others. I have not been seduced by fine pictures and flaming circulars.



RADISH.

Raphanus sativus—*Radis*—*Rave*, *Petite Rave*—*Radies* oder *Rettig*—*Rabanito*.

Six Ounces of Seed will Plant 100 Yards of Row.
Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or other sash.

EARLIEST SORTS.

Short-Top Earliest White Turnip.—Seventeen days to maturity. The earliest white-rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves being very few, short and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Garnet.—Eighteen days to maturity. The earliest red-rooted Radish. It unites two marked qualities: First, an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other red sort; secondly, a ripe depth of garnet or ruby color unapproached by any other variety. In form it is Turnip-shaped, in size and form similar to the Early Scarlet. The leaves, very short and small, fit it for forcing in glass house or frame, while its early maturity will astonish the cultivator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Scarlet Prussian Globe.—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Earliest Scarlet Erfurt Turnip.—Among quickest maturing of the red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip.—A fancy French variety; scarlet bulb with white bottom. Very showy and delicate. A choice variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip-Rooted.—An improvement on the old Red Turnip; richer in color; smoother in skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Red Turnip-Rooted.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Bloomersdale Long Scarlet Strap-Leaved (FINE).—Named and introduced by us. An improvement on the Long Scarlet. Roots more symmetrical, smoother in skin, brilliant in color. An acquisition of value. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Market Gardeners' Early Long Scarlet.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing; fully ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

French Breakfast (WHITE TIP).—An olive-shaped variety, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

French Café.—Edible in twenty days after planting, by which time it reaches a length of two inches. Skin brilliant scarlet, flesh white and crisp. Very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Deep Scarlet Olive-Shaped.—A showy, half-long variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

White Olive-Shaped.—A desirable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long White Red-Crowned (NOVELTY).—Very desirable; early and showy, with the valuable quality of remaining long in edible condition. Not offered by any other seedsmen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Early White Turnip-Rooted.—Of early maturity and mild flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Landreth's White Lady Finger.—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet, and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. A novelty of merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Wonderful Half Long Red.—So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in twenty days. Grows about three inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniform in shape; color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Half Long Deep Scarlet.—A variety half the length of Long Scarlet and of same form. Matures in twenty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RADISH.—CONTINUED.

Long Scarlet Short-Top (AMERICAN).—The root is long, straight, rich and uniform in color. American raised seed is surer to vegetate than the imported. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Wood's Early Frame.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long Scarlet Short-Top (IMPORTED).—The well-known market variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Long White Vienna.—An early long white variety of good quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LATE SORTS.

Summer White (THIRD EARLY).—This is a choice top-shaped variety, resisting the heat of Summer and maturing after other varieties have passed away. It is cone-shaped, the under portion of the bulb being somewhat pointed. The bulb retains its edible quality longer than most other Radishes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Philadelphia White Box.—White, short leaved and Turnip formed. Early to develop, named "Box" by reason of its adaptability for growing in boxes, hot or cold frames. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Golden Globe (FINE FOR SUMMER).—The best Summer Radish. Shape globular; color amber; flavor mild; keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Stuttgart Round White Turnip (THIRD EARLY).—A very superior early white Summer and Autumn Radish, growing to large size

and long standing in character; form top-shaped. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Chartier, or Long Rose (SECOND EARLY).—In color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the point and bottom portions are white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

White Strasburg, or Hospital.—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edible condition for five or six weeks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WINTER SORTS.

California White Winter.—A long, thick root, skin wrinkled, grayish white. Should be used young; of good keeping quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Scarlet China Winter.—A fine Winter sort, smaller than Spanish; root a half long stump of from two to three inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

China Rose Winter.—Smaller than the Scarlet China. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Round Black Spanish (THIRD EARLY).—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a Potato, in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black

the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Russian Long White Winter.—A Winter Radish, sometimes reaching a weight of three pounds, and keeping long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long White Spanish.—Valuable for Winter use. Should be better known. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long Black Spanish.—Differing from the White Spanish only in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SALSIFY
OR OYSTER PLANT.

Tragopogon porrifolius—Salsify—Gaferwurzel oder Bodschart—
Salsif Blanco—Havrered.

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in *deeply-dug and well-manured ground*; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 241.—IN CREAM.—Boil until tender, cut into thin slices, add cream or butter sauce as described under Recipe No. 2, page 4. Season to taste and garnish with chopped Parsley.

No. 242.—FRIED.—Trim and scrape the roots, boil until tender, drain on a cloth, cut the roots into pieces one inch in length, dip in flour batter and fry crisp in very hot lard; drain, salt, and serve hot.

No. 243.—PATTIES.—Trim and scrape the roots and boil in salted water whitened with flour; drain and let cool; cut in small squares or dice and put the pieces in a good cream sauce, with salt, pepper and a little nutmeg. Let cook for two minutes. Next fill the patties, bake brown, and serve hot, garnished with Parsley.

No. 244.—IMITATION OYSTER.—Trim and scrape the roots and boil until tender in salted water whitened with flour; drain, and when cold mash, removing all fibres; add mashed Potatoes and put in a stew-pan with butter. Stir them over the fire until very dry. Add a little salt, pepper and one or two yolks of eggs. When cold, form in cakes shape of oysters, roll them in cracker dust or bread crumbs, then in a batter of eggs and bread crumbs. Fry in hot lard until brown on both sides, but not greasy. Serve hot.

Ordinary French.—This variety produces a tapering straight root of from ten to fifteen inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Sandwich Island.—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger and altogether a sort destined to supersede the old form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SCORZONERA
OR BLACK SALSIFY.

Scorzonera hispanica—Scorzonère—Escorzonera—
Schwarzwurzel—Schorsenerred.

Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards.

This plant, sometimes known as Black Salsify, is a native of Spain, and for all practical purposes may be considered as a Salsify. It differs principally from the French Salsify in being black-skinned and larger rooted. The flesh is white, and domestically is prepared the same as Salsify. It is grown by the same methods of culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

INSECTICIDES.

THE discovery of an article which, while not injuring the Cucumber plant, will destroy the bug which infests it from the time of its germination until it has attained a growth of three or four rough leaves, is a subject of the greatest interest to all cultivators of this fruit.

So much has been written of a contradictory nature upon this subject that it is next to impossible to determine what remedies to adopt. We would suggest that each cultivator experiment for himself with several compounds, for instance, one part of hellebore mixed with four parts of ground land plaster; one part of slug shot mixed with six parts of land plaster; one part Paris green mixed with twelve parts of land plaster, and one pint of kerosene oil mixed with three quarts of sawdust.

Good results in the destruction of squash bugs have been obtained by the application, under ground about the roots of the plants, of the liquid of carbon bisulphide, the fumes of which are quickly deadly to insect life. Eight ounces of Paris green to 100 gallons of water is Professor Cook's wash for the Cucumber beetle.

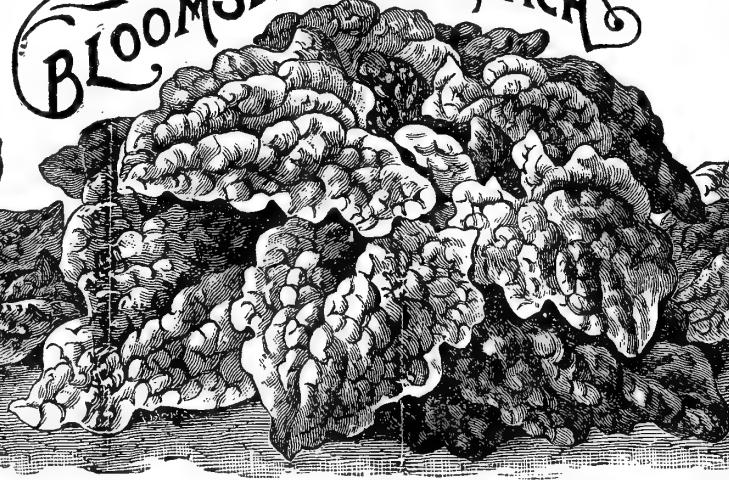
Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other Small Seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5 cent and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

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BY
D. LANDRETH & SONS

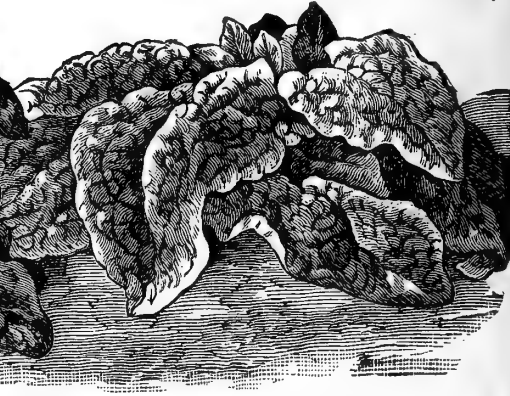
SAVOY LEAVED



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH



GIANT VIROFLAY



SPINACH.

Spinacia oleracea—Epinard—Epinat—Espinaca—
Spinat—Spinazie.

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Thirty Pounds to the Acre.

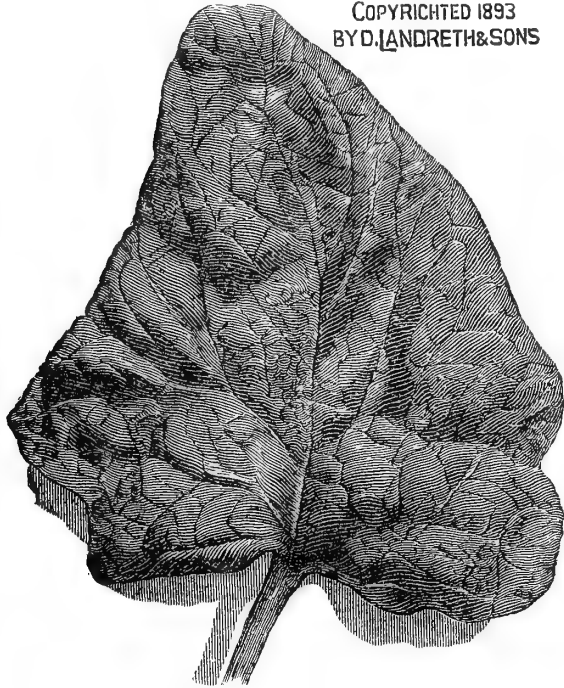
This seed may be sown at any time excepting during the severity of Winter or the extreme drouth of Summer. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row, or a square equal to ten by ten yards if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 264.—**STEWED.**—Pick over and wash thoroughly, place on a fire in a small quantity of boiling water, add baking soda to retain the green color, boil quickly until done, refresh. Hash very fine and place it in a saucepan with butter, tablespoonful of flour, salt, pepper, nutmeg and cream; cook ten minutes and serve very hot. Spinach can be cooked with pork, pig's jowls and ham.

Bloomsdale Spinach (REGISTERED).—*Earliest cutting of any sort.* This is a form of Spinach superior to other sorts because of its leaves being curled, twisted and bloated to an unusual degree, this curled quality giving the leaves an elasticity especially fitting them for shipment to long distances, while at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities, many more barrels of the Bloomsdale Spinach being cut to the acre than any other variety, and thus adding an increased profit to the shipper. It is especially recommended for Autumn sowing, as when sown in Springtime it shoots to seed earlier than any other sort of Spinach.

The Bloomsdale Spinach is put up in blue muslin

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BY D. LANDRETH & SONS



Ever Ready Spinach.

bags, of five, ten, twenty, thirty and forty pounds, fastened with copper wire and lead-sealed with our "Bell" trademark to distinguish it from imitation and spurious stock. No charge for bags and sealing. We can sell at a lower price same seed as is sold by some seed merchants as Bloomsdale, which cheaper seed is grown in Europe and is always of uncertain age and vitality, to say nothing of uncertain quality. On good soil sixty barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach should be cut to the acre. We have records of 125 and 150 barrels to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Round Savoy Leaved.—Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloomsdale Spinach at a low price. Bloomsdale Spinach cannot be sold at a low price, but to those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this, and we offer it as low as the lowest. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Prickly Seeded (VERY FINE).—The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloomsdale. The past season it proved *superior in a remarkable degree* to a large number of samples of Round Dutch, procured for experimental purposes. We do not hesitate to recommend it either to the family or market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Ever Ready.—So named because it arrives at cutting size soon as any other sort and continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, round, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance, at once recommending it as a most desirable acquisition. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Round Dutch (IMPORTED).—To meet the low prices of other seedsmen, dealing in cheap seeds, we are forced to import and here offer a foreign stock equal to any under the name of Round Dutch. Imported Spinach is not desirable for Autumn planting, being of necessity one year old, perhaps more—who can tell? Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long Standing.—A prostrate variety of thick leaves and dark color. Slow to shoot to seed. A good succession to Bloomsdale. A sort rapidly growing in demand, because of its quality of long remaining in cutting condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

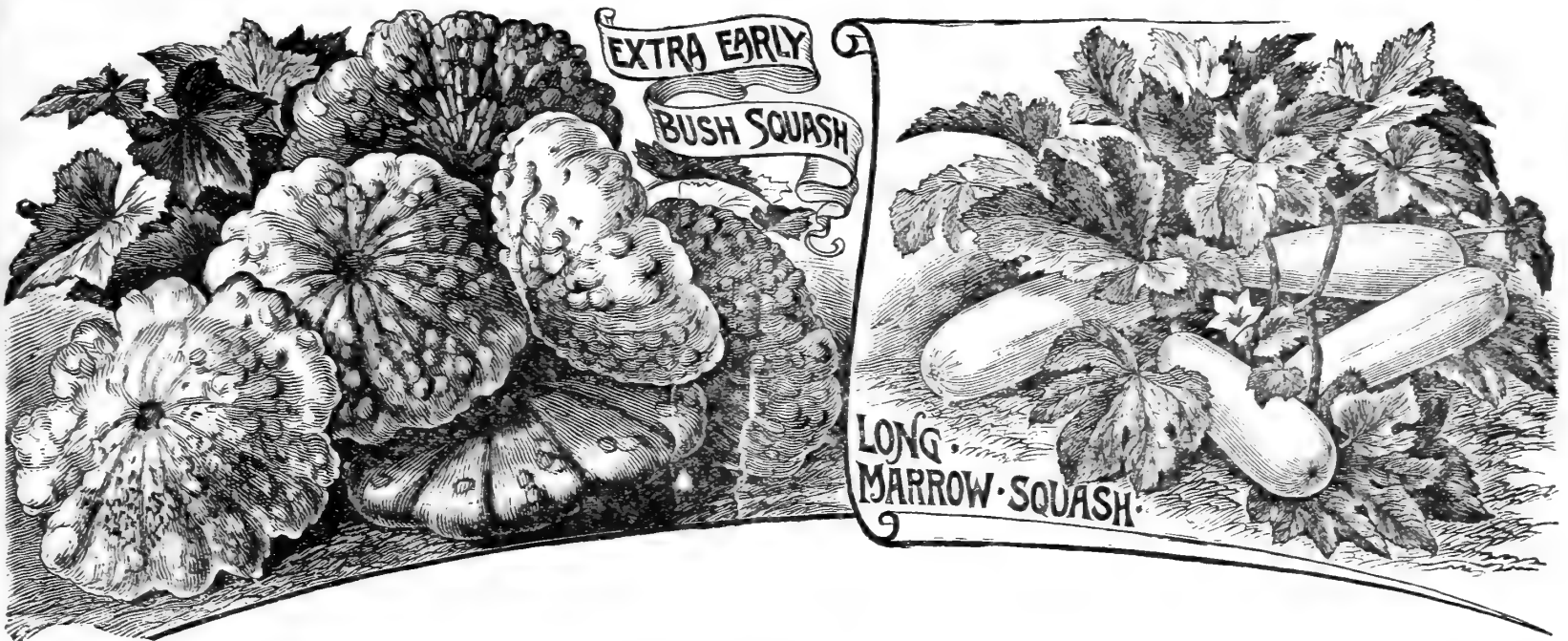
Large Leaved Flanders.—Preferred by some by reason of its erect habit of growth. Leaves thin and halberd-shaped. Seed very large. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Viroflay (MONSTROUS LEAVED).—A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES.

Any book written by a successful business or professional man upon his own specialty has two distinct merits—the actual instruction which it imparts, and the manner in which the subject is shown to appeal to the author. The Landreths are the oldest of the seed-firms of this country, and they have always maintained important gardens and trial grounds. The horticultural development of the country—at least so far as the vegetable gardening and flower interests are concerned—has been witnessed at every stage by the successive members of this firm. It is, therefore, a matter of great interest to inquire how the market-gardening industries appeal to that firm, and the table of contents is likely to be a valuable part of the book. In its arrangement this little book is unlike any American work with which we are acquainted. It opens with a dissertation upon the general importance of market-gardening, considers next the location and soils proper for the business, says something of the science and chemistry of gardening, fertilizing, the sowing and germination of seeds, the succession of crops, and then, before taking up the serious discussion of special crops, it speaks of the diseases of plants and the insects which attack them. This is followed by a discussion of some of the features of breeding in plants, which the author curiously enough refers to as "heredity in plants," then there are discussions of seed saving, seedsmen's novelties and responsibilities, and weeds, after which a few of the leading practices of the garden are considered.—*American Gardening, April, 1898.*

ISLAND LAKE, MINN.—Over twenty years ago I used your Seeds in British India and I want them now



SQUASH.

Cucurbita melopepo—Courge—Cidracayote—Speisefürbiß—Melon Græskar.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards.
Three Pounds to the Acre.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 270.—**STEWED.**—Peel and cut in quarter pieces, place in pot with little water, when cooked mash or pass through a sieve, add pepper, salt and butter, mix well and serve hot.

No. 271.—**FRIED.**—Peel, cut in pieces, boil and mash, strain through a sieve; add a little mashed potatoes very dry; season with salt, pepper, nutmeg and butter. Replace it upon fire for a few minutes. Form small cakes size of fish balls, roll in flour, then in butter and bread crumbs and fry in hot lard.

Extra Early Bush.—Earlier by a week than the ordinary White Bush or Cymling, maturing fruit for table use in forty days from germination, exceedingly productive and profitable to the market gardener. The fruit when young and waxy is white, the same as the old White Bush, but when it becomes hard it turns yellow. The plant is not in the ordinary sense a vine, as it does not run, being in habit what is known as a bush. It will cover a space two or three feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light thin soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early White Bush.—The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Golden Summer Crook-Neck.—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Perfect Gem.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Barbadoes Cluster.—Fruit egg-shaped and about eight inches long; exceedingly productive, bearing fruit clustered like eggs in a nest. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Landreth's White Turban.—A variety ready for use in Midsummer, and yet is a most desirable sort for Winter purposes. So good a keeper that we have had the fruit of one season keep in perfection till

the fruit of the following season was in—a full twelve months. Shape a thick conical form of the Early Bush or Patty Pan, and three times its weight. Vine a runner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long Green Summer Crook-Neck (SECOND EARLY).—The best of the Squash family, but being a very shy producer, an expensive seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Long Marrow.—One of the varieties of Vegetable Marrow Squash, adapted for cooking like Egg Plant, from which it can hardly be distinguished. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Mammoth Chili.—This variety sometimes reaches a size larger than a washtub, and a weight of 200 pounds. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Winter Crook-Neck.—A good keeper, shaped like a small Cashaw Pumpkin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Boston Marrow.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Large Boston Marrow (EXTRA LARGE FOR CANNERS).—A meaty selection intended to count in the factory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Hubbard.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Marblehead.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SHALLOTS.

Allium Ascalonicum—Echalote—Schalotten—Chalote—Sjalot.

Pear Shaped.—Per qt. 25c. | Jersey.—Per qt. 25c.

A bulbous plant seldom producing seed, therefore propagated by root buds. Leaves narrow, deep green and ten inches long. In early Autumn divide the bulbs or cloves and plant in rows one foot apart and six inches between the sets. Thus treated this hardy plant will mature bulbs the size of a small walnut three or four weeks earlier than Spring Onions. The sets planted in early Spring will mature in July.

SORREL.

Rumex scutatus—Oseille ronde—Sauerkrautfer—Acedera—Zuring.

Used as a salad and sown in rows at twelve inches apart and thinned to four inches.

French.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Georgia Spinach.—So known in parts of the South, but really a large leaved Sorrel, producing a profusion of edible leaves. Grows two feet high and resists the most intense heat, keeping in condition for a long period. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

FRESNO, CAL.—When I lived in Nevada, twenty years ago, I used your seeds, and they have always been the best and truest of any to be found.

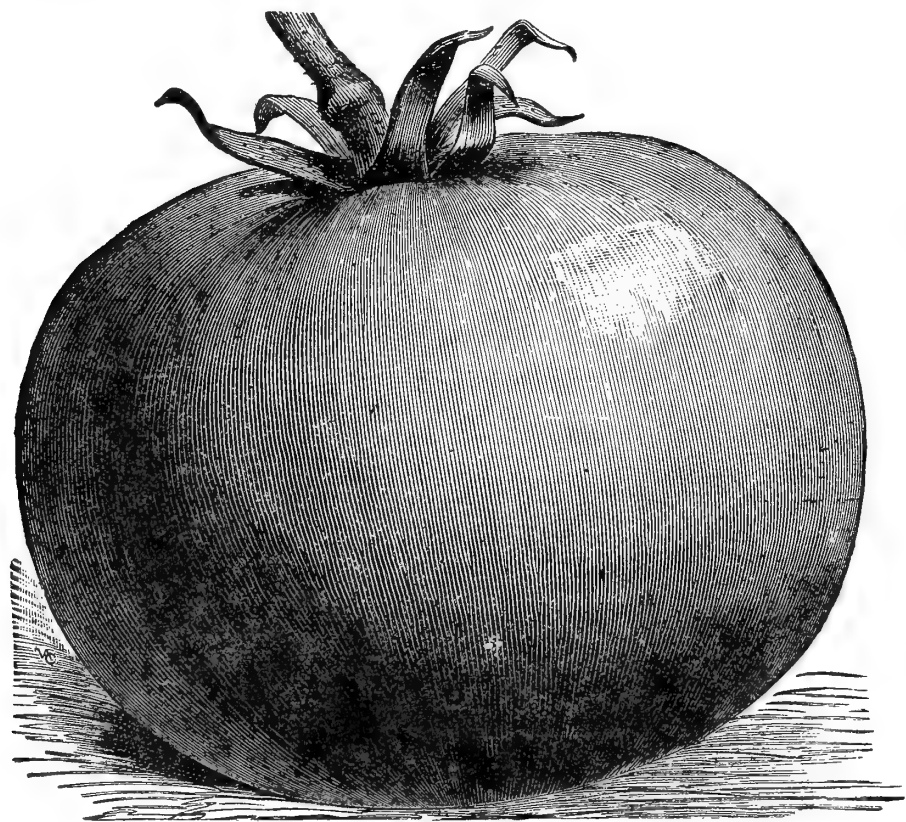
TOMATO.

Solanum Lycopersicum—Toma'te—Lieberäpfel—Tomate—Tomaat.

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yards.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later supply, sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato *very early* it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower pot in a window and subsequently transplanted.



Stone.

Early Bermuda (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a variety shipped from Bermuda in the early Spring to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It is red, early, and, though not by any means a first-class Tomato, has been found the most profitable of all varieties by reason of its tough rind, fitting it for long shipment. Recommended to truckers. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

The Money Maker.—No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Atlantic Prize.—An early smooth red sort, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Acme.—An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Baltimore Prize Taker.—A large apple-shaped Tomato, smooth, solid, ripening all over, without core; color red with slight purple tint; very productive and commanding quick sale in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

T T T or Ten Ton Tomato.—Profitable to the grower, profitable to the canner, profitable to the shipper. This seed was grown on a twenty-acre patch on one of our farms in a location twenty miles removed from any other Tomato field. Fruit deep red, large, round, half flat, smooth as an Apple, free from green core or other imperfections; 20,000 pounds or ten tons to the acre can readily be grown on any good Tomato soil. T T T stands for Ten Ton Tomato, the name being intended to imply ten tons to the acre. Even this may be very much exceeded, as we have ourselves grown 600 bushels of the fruit on an acre. The fruit in form is large, slightly flattened at both stem and blossom ends. Exterior smooth as an Apple. Color blood red. The fruit cut across or transversely shows a solid meaty interior, free from air spaces or hard core. No other sort is more solid, and it takes fewer baskets to weigh a ton. It is a profitable variety both to the farmer and the canner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Beauty.—Well named. Fruit large and showy; color deep red with slight tone of purple; growing on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot or green core. Certain to give satisfaction. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Stone.—A very superior sort, producing extraordinary, thick, solid, red fruit, borne in bunches. Vine short jointed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command \$4 to \$6 per bushel. By April the rate declines to \$3 to \$5, and continues to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. Forty to eighty cents per bushel is an average price, twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the trucker unless he can realize 16 cents per bushel. They are very often a drug in the market. Tomatocanning houses buy the fruit by the ton at from \$6 to \$7. For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 279.—**STEWED.**—Scald with boiling water to remove skin, cut in small pieces, removing cores, place in stewing pan with butter, salt, pepper; cook for a few minutes, thicken with corn starch or bread crumbs.

No. 280.—**FRIED.**—Cut in thick slices, season with salt, pepper, roll in flour and fry with hot lard until brown on both sides. Serve hot.

Extra Early Richmond (NINETY-DAY TOMATO).—The earliest of Tomatoes. Fair size but not smooth. A profitable variety for shipment before more approved varieties come into bearing, and consequently a favorite in trucking districts in New Jersey. We have never seen an earlier Tomato under any name. In shipping qualities none can compare with the Richmond. It carries better than the more solid, smoother and showy sorts which, by their very perfection, are difficult to transport without bursting, if ripe. The fruit of this variety is not smooth like an apple—no extra early sorts ever are. It is, however, smooth enough when better is not offered in competition, and under such circumstances it has made "big money" for the truckers of New Jersey. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Extra Early Cluster.—Very early sorts are always irregular in outline, or rough fruited. This sort is no exception, but is exceedingly early and desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Early Jersey (ONE HUNDRED-DAY TOMATO).—One of the best among the extra early sorts. Fruit good size, flattened, solid and fairly smooth; color red, vines very close-jointed and compact, and admitting of close planting; fruit borne near the root and in clusters, sometimes fifty or sixty to a vine. Very desirable as a first early, doing well on light soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Dwarf Champion.—Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Brandywine.—Bright red broad fruit, slightly flattened, productive and satisfactory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Favorite.—One of the largest perfect shaped Tomatoes in cultivation. Dark red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other smooth variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds and solid. Bears shipping to long distances. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Ignotum.—For some years past a favorite variety in certain sections; large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Buckeye.—Large, red, solid, very showy. A good new sort. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Ivory Ball, or Green Gage.—A small, round fruit, of one and a half inches in diameter; color bone white, very early and productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

Chemin or Apple.—Producing a red fruit of medium size of unusual thickness between the stem and blossom ends. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

New Golden Queen.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Peach (SECOND EARLY).—Named and introduced by us in 1885, and in appearance almost identical with some forms of Peaches both in shape and color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Paragon.—Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color. The first introduced of the improved, large, round, red sorts, and when well selected not yet surpassed. The variety advertised by some as New Queen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Perfection.—A superb Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be interchangeable with it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Golden Trophy.—A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Fejee Improved ("BEEFSTEAK").—Color maroon; flesh solid; productive. Known as a Beefsteak Tomato. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Grape, Cherry or Currant.—Fruit borne in cluster; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Pear-Shaped Yellow.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Pear-Shaped Red.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Essex Hybrid.—Similar to the Acme but a better sort. Same red purple color; less liable to rot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

TABLE TURNIP.

Brassica rapa—Navel—Nabo—Weiße-Rübe—Roe—Raap.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards.
Four Pounds to the Acre.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta Bagas, is slower in growth than rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious—less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta Baga is a gross feeder and will do best with twenty to twenty-five tons of stable manure to the acre; when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds super-phosphate.

The new crop of Turnip Seed will be ready about July 10th, 1894. Before that date seed of crop 1893, reliable in every respect, can be furnished, and we invite all gardeners and growers of Turnips and other roots for stock-feeding to forward us their orders early.

See our pamphlet on "THE VALUE AND CULTURE OF ROOTS FOR STOCK-FEEDING," now in its SIXTH EDITION, price twenty-five cents, but mailed Free to all customers of Landreth's Seeds. Its pages, besides giving detailed descriptions and illustrations of the best varieties of Turnips for the table and stock-feeding, Beet, Mangold Wurzel, Carrots, Kohl-Rabi, Parsnip, etc., treat also of the soils best adapted to root-culture, manner of preparing the land, time of sowing, cultivation, method of saving for Winter, and give other valuable information. No grower of root crops should be without a copy.

Earliest Bloomsdale Red-Top (EXTRA EARLY).—This is the earliest Turnip, of any form or color, that it has ever been our fortune to meet with. It may possibly be derived from the old Flat Red Top, but is so much earlier as certainly to be considered a distinct and choice variety, and as such we recommend it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Flat Red, or Purple-Top (STRAP-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Flat Dutch (STRAP-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Large Early Red-Top Globe.—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive, and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early Snowball (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a small white globe, very quick, earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Jersey Lily.—Early, globular in form, very showy and desirable; all white. Recommended for private and market garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Early White Egg.—Egg-shaped and white, as its name indicates. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Landreth's Southern Snow-White Globe.—Considered by those who best know it, as a desirable sort for table or stock for Autumn and early Winter use. Color, pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. Our experience as seedsmen establishes the fact that this sort is rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late Winter and Spring variety. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an Apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock-breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to secure a crop of Ruta Bagas. It is productive, hardy, and eclipses the Norfolk, the Stone or the Pomeranian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Yellow Stone.—A round yellow, green-topped variety, resembling the Amber Globe, but not reaching so large a size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Golden Ball.—A small Yellow Turnip of second size, early and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Pomeranian White Globe.—This is a free-growing, rough-leaved sort useful for both table and stock, and may be highly commended for both purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Cow-Horn (LARGE CROPPER).—This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Large Norfolk.—Recommended especially for stock-feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

White Stone.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

White Globe.—Valuable for cattle food. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Amber Globe, Green Crowned.—This, which we introduced in 1863, is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Having less top than Aberdeen, often sold for it, it may be allowed to stand closer in the row. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Amber Globe, Red Crowned.—A selection from the older green-crowned Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrast in colors of yellow and red. This variety is more nutritious than the White Globe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch Yellow.—This is a highly approved CATTLE TURNIP attaining a large size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Prussian, Hanover, Long French, Sweet German, Chou Navel.—Under all these names is to be recognized one and the same variety of Turnip, cultivated exclusively for the table. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

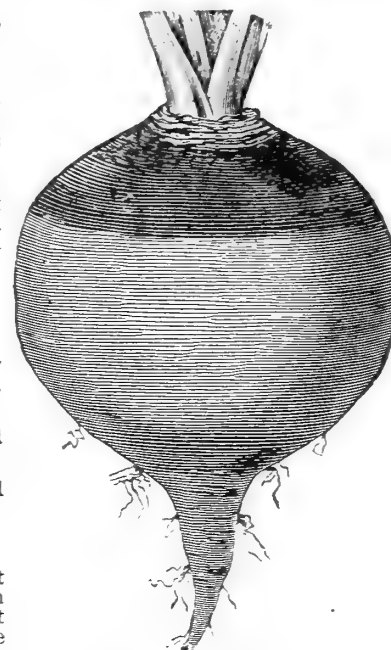
Landreth's Improved Yellow Fleshed Purple-Top Ruta Baga.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort, of heavy cropping habit—flesh yellow, solid, crown deep purple, foliage vigorous. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

White Fleshed Purple-Top Ruta Baga.—This mainly differs from the Yellow Swede in interior color. For table use some families prefer it to the yellow, as milder, others prefer it because it is white, as contradistinguished from yellow. It possesses all the good qualities of the yellow, and, when there is a preference for color, can be recommended. The variety is hardier than the yellow. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not favorable to satisfactory vegetation.

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early-maturing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

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Bloomsdale Swede.

Bloomsdale Swede, or Ruta Baga.—There are probably fifty so-called forms or varieties of Purple-Top Ruta Baga, some quite similar, others widely differing. The BLOOMSDALE is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta Baga. It appears almost as a plant of a distinct family, so far removed is it from the necky or tap-rooted English forms. The BLOOMSDALE is delicate in texture, purple crowned, golden skinned, almost perfectly globular in form and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. The leaves spring directly out of a rounded crown, the small rat-tail root terminating a symmetrical base. Nothing like it can be seen among the English varieties. We have had them over and over again. It compares with other Swedes as a well-bred short-horn cow compares with a scrub cow. The Bloomsdale Swede will be found not only the best cattle-feeding Turnip, but the best Turnip for table use during Winter, being of fine texture and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Champion Swede, or Yellow Ruta Baga (IMPORTED).—A superior English-grown Ruta Baga, but not equal to the Bloomsdale Swede. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Dixie Land.—A new form of Turnip for Winter Greens and also an excellent root for table use. No variety producing tops so entirely proof against frost. The foliage a deep blue green, the root oval, smooth, white and tender; destined to supersede the Seven Top, being more hardy as productive of leaf for Winter Greens, with additional advantage of producing a large white bulb. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Budlong or Bread Stone.—A long-keeping Winter variety, remaining in perfect condition until late in the Spring. Flesh white, and in some respects similar to a White Ruta Baga, but having a Turnip flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Southern Prize.—True strain of the favorite Turnip for Greens in Virginia and the Carolinas. Valued also for its bulb. Our stock is from seed obtained from the originator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Seven-Top (FOR GREENS OR SALADS).—This, the hardiest of all sorts, may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields, in the Spring, abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is in much demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GORDONSVILLE, VA.—I have planted your seeds for forty years and will plant them for forty years more if I live that long.

POTATO.

One Quarter Bushel of Eyes will Plant 100 Yards. Or an Acre will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

Solanum tuberosum—Pomme de terre—
Kartoffel—Patatas Papa.

We here record our protest against the expression "Irish Potatoes" as applied to any of the many forms of round or Kidney Potatoes, the plant being a native American, found growing wild from Arizona to Chili.

New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the *true* seed, which is obtained from the seed balls; these seed balls are generally borne upon late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable qualities is tiresome and disappointing, as often ten years of labor may not bring a single truly valuable sort. It is, however, a matter of chance, and the first experiment may develop a novelty of the highest merit.

POTATO SEED.

The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently is very expensive. In appearance resembles a Tomato seed of about one-tenth development; the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one; producing tubers the first year about the size of buckshot, these, planted the second year, double in bulk, and, after about three or four years, become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt. 30c.

LANDRETHS' FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Our recommendations of the Potatoes "Garfield" and "State of Maine" were fully sustained by public verdict, and the demand for the two varieties still continues. In 1892 we introduced a new variety, "LANDRETHS' FARMERS' ALLIANCE," the producer of which describes it as follows:

"This valuable new early Potato is from a hybridization of Landreth's State of Maine and the Early Vermont, and after four years of trial proves to be one of the very earliest and most productive."

"Tried this year alongside of 200 sorts, it has surpassed them all in productiveness. The shape is about the same as the Early Vermont, while it combines the good qualities of both its parents—early maturity, good appearance and productiveness."

"The flesh is white and fine grained; it cooks dry and mealy and is of superior flavor."

"These admirable qualities it has when first dug, and retains them till late in the Spring."

"The foliage is deep green in color, very vigorous."

"The tubers are borne in a compact bunch."

Per lb. postpaid 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.00; per bush. \$3.00.

BARRELS. The barrels we ship in are round-hooped, full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in flat-hooped, straight-sided, undersized barrels, which no more have the capacity of a standard barrel than a peach basket that of a bushel, from which it has been gradually reduced. It is the practice with some seedsmen to purchase their Potatoes in full-sized barrels, and, transferring to small barrels, sell at a double profit. A barrel of Potatoes that does not weigh when put up, 160 pounds net, is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

Our stock of Potatoes, which we send out, has gained us much celebrity, for purity and good measure.

Do not buy Seed Potatoes affected with the Blight.

Prices, day of publication of this Catalogue.

Early Ohio.—This sort has a reputation as being very valuable, because of its astonishing productiveness as a first early. In demand by market gardeners. Per bush. \$1.75.

Prince Edward Island Rose.—Very early and productive. Preserving the original character and quality of the Rose. Per bush. \$1.75.

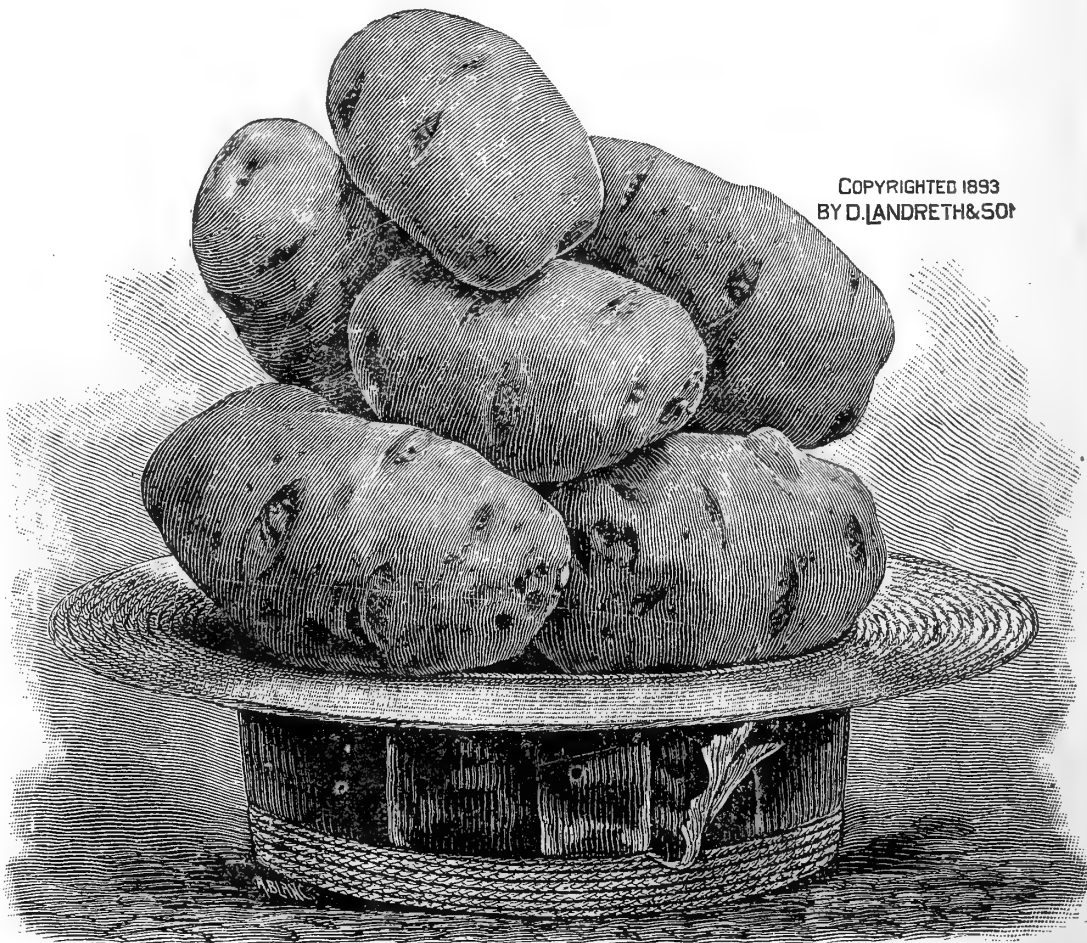
Extra Early Vermont.—Same character as the Early Rose. Said to be somewhat earlier. Per bush. \$1.75.

Early Rose.—A well known variety. Early, remarkably good flavor, solid, very productive, bluish skin, white flesh; a very good keeper. Per bush. \$1.75.

Peach Blow, Jr.—Absolutely novel; a hybrid between the famous old Peach Blow and Irish Kopp. Exceedingly early; flesh pure white. Per lb. postpaid 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.00.

Golden Harvest.—Entirely new; a hybrid between the Rose and Irish Kopp. Habit vigorous, medium early; tubers large, color of skin golden, flesh snow white. Unexcelled for table either when half grown or when perfectly mature. A good keeper. Per lb. postpaid 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.50.

Charles Downing.—A new seedling of superior quality and exceedingly early. Strong in vine, large producer, ovoid flattened tuber, skin white, slightly netted, flesh white and of rare cooking quality. The best new variety in the market. Per bush. \$2.00.



COPYRIGHTED 1893
BY D. LANDRETH & SONS

Farmers' Alliance Potato.

POTATO DISEASE AND REMEDY.

Potato diseases most prevalent are the Blight and Rot, caused by a parasitic plant or fungus which is carried throughout the Winter on Tubers grown from an infected crop of the preceding year. The Blight can be stopped by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture—sixty to seventy gallons to the acre. The spraying commenced when the vines are half developed and repeated every two weeks. The Rot is an outgrowth of the Blight. To disinfect Seed Potatoes, soak the cuttings for an hour and a half in a solution of one part corrosive sublimate and 1000 parts water. To make Bordeaux Mixture, see page 28.

MORGANTON, N. C.—I planted a half peck of your Farmers' Alliance Potatoes this Spring and harvested this Fall over seventeen bushels of A No. 1 Potatoes from them. They are of first quality in every particular.

POTATO—CONTINUED.

Prices, Day of Publication of this Catalogue.

Landreth's Garfield (NEW).—A seedling of Early Vermont hybridized with Excelsior. In form flattened, resembling the first, and in quality and color the second. Later than the Vermont, larger and more productive. Vines stocky, tubers produced closely about the root and uniformly large. Tubers, when raw, without excess of moisture, indicating freedom from a soggy character. Starchy qualities strongly developed. Tuber, when cooked, pure white, fine grained, mealy and extraordinarily fine. As a market variety it is very showy, superior to either of its parents or the Snowflake. We have had specimens from Idaho weighing from one and a half to two pounds. Per bush. \$2.00.

Landreth's State of Maine (NEW).—Resulting from the impregnation of the early Vermont by pollen from the Peerless, the cross combining the desirable features of each of the parents. The tuber over medium size, form cylindrical, slightly elongated; the flesh snow white and crystalline or mealy; the flavor nutty and unsurpassed. The vine erect in growth, with glossy leaf, not attractive to bugs. Tubers spread out in the hill like those of the Early Vermont; medium early. Per bush. \$2.00.

Green Mountain.—Ninety-four fold have been produced, or 235 bushels from two and a half bushels planted. This Potato possesses many good qualities, among which may be specially noted its power of resistance to drought, its productiveness of tubers of uniform size and appearance, its thrift on poor soil without much fertilization, its freedom from disease before digging and freedom from rot in the cellar, its admirable keeping qualities till new crop Potatoes succeed it. Per bush. \$2.00.

Dakota Red.—Large, long and wedge shaped. Thrives well on either sandy or clay soils. Tastes much like the Peach Blow; solid, mealy and fine grained. Enormous yields are reported of this variety. Per bush. \$1.75.

Burbank's Seedling.—Per bush. \$1.75.

Peerless.—An excellent Potato for general crop. Large size, very productive, good quality, white skin and flesh. Per bush. \$1.75.

Snowflake.—Medium early, very productive, pure white flesh, mealy and good flavor. Per bush. \$1.75.

Mammoth Pearl.—Per bush. \$1.75.

SWEET POTATOES.

Convolvulus Batatas.

sand is added till it be of four inches in depth on top of the Potatoes. The tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right by two feet in the row.

Cultivation continues as needed until stopped by the running of the vines. The prices obtained for Sweet Potatoes in the early season are sometimes as high as four dollars per bushel, from which they fall to fifty cents as a minimum.

Yellow Jersey.—A leading sort. Per bush. \$1.25.

Sweet Potatoes succeed best in light, sandy soil, and from such their keeping qualities are best. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the sprouts the entire Potatoes are planted in beds say five to six feet wide and as long as required, the bed being opened twenty inches deep, filled in with stable manure and covered with four inches of sand. The Potatoes are placed upon the sand at four by four inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear, when more The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this, hold the sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at four feet apart,

The prices obtained for Sweet Potatoes in the early season are sometimes as high as four dollars per bushel, from which they fall to fifty cents as a minimum. The Winter prices are generally better than harvest prices.

Sweet Potato Plants (READY IN JUNE).—Per 100 25c.; per 1000 \$2.25.

EXTRACTS FROM

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES,

BY BURNET LANDRETH.

A HALF-ACRE GARDEN.—The quantity of seed required for a half acre, during the spring, and for a succession of those kinds requiring sowing at later periods, will not vary much from the following table:

Beet in three varieties, eight ounces each.
Beans, pole, two varieties, two quarts each.
Beans, dwarf, three varieties, three quarts each.
Corn, sugar, four varieties, one quart each.
Cucumber, two varieties, eight ounces each.
Carrots, two varieties, four ounces each.
Celery, two varieties, four ounces each.
Cabbage, three varieties, one ounce each.
Lettuce, three varieties, four ounces each.
Melon, Water, two varieties, two ounces each.
Melon, Citron, two varieties, two ounces each.
Parsnips, one variety, four ounces each.
Radishes, three varieties, four ounces each.
Squash, three varieties, four ounces each.
Spinach, two varieties, eight ounces each.
Tomatoes, three varieties, four ounces each.
Herbs, four varieties, one ounce each.

In well managed gardens vegetable seeds are sown, or plants set out in rows, and to enable the amateur to make a close calculation of the quantity of various seeds required for any determined or measured area, the writer gives the following table, showing how much is needed for a row one hundred yards long. In these calculations, however, it is supposed that the seed are fresh, and that at least, eighty per cent. will vegetate under favorable conditions.

Asparagus, eight ounces.
Beans, bush, three quarts.
Beans, lima, three pints.
Beans, pole, three pints.
Beet, five ounces.
Broccoli, one ounce.
Brussels sprouts, one ounce.
Cabbage, one ounce.
Carrot, three ounces.
Cauliflower, one-half ounce.
Celery, three ounces.
Collards, one ounce.
Corn, one quart.
Cress, four ounces.
Cucumber, four ounces.
Egg-plant, one ounce.
Endive, two ounces.
Leek, two ounces.
Lettuce, two ounces.

Melon, Water, three ounces.
Melon, Citron, two ounces.
Mustard, five ounces.
Okra, twelve ounces. [bulbs.
Onion, two ounces to produce large
Onion, eight ounces to produce sets.
Onion Sets—three quarts of sets.
Parsley, two ounces.
Parsnip, three ounces.
Peas, three quarts.
Pepper, one ounce.
Pumpkin, two ounces.
Radish, six ounces.
Rhubarb, four ounces.
Salsify, four ounces.
Spinach, six ounces.
Squash, three ounces.
Tomato, one ounce.
Turnips, three ounces.

DESIRABLE VARIETIES.—Desirable varieties of the leading families of garden vegetables are named as follows, and in order of maturity for table:

BEANS.	WATERMELON.
Extra Early Red Valentine.	Round Dark Icing.
Pink Eye Wax.	Long Light Icing.
Landreth's Scarlet.	Boss.
CABBAGE.	CANTALOUPE.
Select Early Jersey Wakefield.	Jenny Lind.
Reedland Early Drumhead.	Extra Early Hackensack.
Large Late Flat Dutch.	Acme.
CARROT.	ONIONS.
Blunt Horn.	Pearl.
Half Long Coreless.	Extra Early Red.
Nantes Half Long.	Silver Skin.
CAULIFLOWER.	PARSNIP.
Landreth's First.	Bloomsdale.
Snowball.	PEAS.
Half Early Paris.	Landreth Extra Early.
CELERY.	Advancer.
Dwarf White.	Telephone.
White Plume.	RADISH.
Paris Golden.	Short Topped Earliest White.
CELERIAC.	Prussian Scarlet Globe.
Apple shaped.	Long Scarlet Strap Leaved.
SUGAR CORN.	SPINACH.
Early Minnesota.	Bloomsdale.
Landreth.	Ever Ready.
Evergreen.	SQUASH.
CUCUMBER.	Extra Early Bush.
Landreth First.	Yellow Summer Crook Neck.
White Spine.	Hubbard.
Long Green.	TOMATOES.
LETTUCE.	Extra Early Jersey.
Landreth's Forcing.	Beauty.
Reliable.	Stone.
Virginia Solid Header.	

As it is always desirable, in a garden, to have a continuous and rapid succession of crops, a system of rotation must be studied out and followed, otherwise at certain seasons part of the garden will go uncropped, and a direct loss ensue, for it is only by attention to the details of a prompt succession of crops that any cash profit can be had out of a private garden.

All retail purchasers of Landreth's Seeds, to the extent of five dollars [\$5.00], will be presented with one copy of "Market Gardening and Farm Notes;" to all others, the price postpaid is One Dollar.

HERBS.

These impart a strong spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with a * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds, about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seeds of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

Anise.—*Pimpinella Anisum*—*Anis*—*Grüner Anis*—*Matalahuga*. A Persian plant, the seeds of which are used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery. The plant itself is used as a garnish and in the manufacture of cordials. It is one of the oldest medicinal spices. Sow the seed in early Spring, when the Cherry is in bloom, or immediately after, in rows at ten inches apart, and thin to six inches. It is a delicate plant, growing to a height of a foot-and-a-half, and reaching maturity at Midsummer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Borage.—*Barago officinalis*—*Bourrache officinale*—*Boretz*—*Boraja*. A soft thick-stemmed annual plant, reaching a height of two feet and a breadth of equal area. Leaves light green and of fuzzy character. A profuse bloomer. Flowers star-shaped, light blue and quite ornamental. The plant is used in the manufacture of cordials. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Cardoon.—*Cynara cardunculus*—*Cardeon*—*Rardon*—*Cardo*. Foliage similar in appearance to the French Artichoke. The leaf stalks, as those of the Artichoke, are blanched, and are used stewed in soup and as a salad. The seed should be sown in the early Spring, and in rows of three feet apart, and the plants thinned to one foot. In Autumn the stalks should be blanched the same as Celery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Notes on Cooking Cardoon.—No. 47.—**STEWED.**—Remove the soft stalks and prickly edges, cut four inches in length and parboil for twenty minutes, cool, peel and put in a saucepan, cover with light broth whitened with flour, add salt, sliced lemon, chopped beef suet and parsley, boil until soft, drain through a napkin, range in a deep dish and add butter. Serve with Espagnole sauce. See No. 69.

Caraway.—*Carum carui*—*Carvi*—*Yelb-Kümmel*—*Karvij*. The seeds are used in flavoring bread, pastry and sauce, and sometimes in cheese making. Sow in drills, when the Cherry is in bloom, at three feet, and thin to six inches. The foliage of this plant resembles that of a Carrot. It has a height of about one foot and continues in growth until stopped by frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Chervil.—*Scandix cerefolium*—*Cerfeuil*—*Perifollo*—*Kerbel*—*Kjorvel*. When the Peach is in bloom sow, treating the plant the same as Carrots or Parsnips, which last root it somewhat resembles in its form and hardness. The root is half-long, and is crooked after the manner of Parsnip. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Coriander.—*Coriandrum sativum*—*Coriandre*—*Coriander*—*Culantro*. The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors, and in culinary operations. The seeds should be sown when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches, thin to six inches. An early maturing plant, reaching a height of two feet, and prolific in very palatable seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Dill.—*Anethum graveolens*—*Aneth*—*Dill*—*Eneldo*. The seeds of this plant are used in the flavoring of preserves and pickles, also as a condiment. It has a flavor similar to that of mint. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches and thin to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Fennel.—*Fenouil*—*Fenchel*—*Hinojo*—*Venkel*. The rooty portions and the lower ends of the leaf stalks of this plant are used for boiling. In flavor it resembles Celery, and is used in the manufacture of liquors. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills of eighteen inches and thin to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

***Lavender.**—*Lavandula spica*—*Lavande officinale*—*Sabenbel*—*Espliego*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, and the flowers for perfumery. The plant is propagated principally by slips from old roots. The slips are placed in rows three feet apart and one foot in the row. When seed is sown it should be planted when the Apple is in bloom. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

***Rosemary.**—*Rosmarinus officinalis*—*Romarin*—*Rofmarin*—*Romero*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, being quite aromatic. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom in April, in rows of eighteen inches and thinned to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Rue.—*Ruta graveolens*—*Rue*—*Raute*—*Ruda*. A plant of rather disagreeable odor, bitter and pungent, nevertheless used in cooking. Sow the seed in April, in rows at two feet and thin to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

***Sage.**—*Salvia officinalis*—*Sauge officinale*—*Salbei*—*Salvia*. One of the oldest cultivated garden herbs used for seasoning and distillation. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom in one-foot rows, and when safely established thin to six inches between the plants. The plant reaches a height of sixteen inches with an equal breadth. The foliage is very abundant, the leaves are long, narrow, and of a whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Summer Savory.—*Satureia hortensis*—*Sarriette annuelle*—*Bohnen-Kraut*—*Ajedrea*. An odoriferous garden herb used in seasoning meats and vegetables. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of twelve inches, and thin to four inches. Height of plant fifteen or sixteen inches, producing a multitude of straight stems, foliage light blue and exceedingly small. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Sweet Marjoram.—*Origanum majorana*—*Marjolaine*—*Majoran*—*Mejorana*. A familiar aromatic herb used for flavoring. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in one foot rows in early Spring, and when three inches high thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Sweet Basil.—*Ocimum basilicum*—*Basilic Grand*—*Basilicum*—*Albaca*. An aromatic herb used for flavoring soups and sauces. It is a light green plant growing to a height of two feet and of equal breadth, and continuing in growth until killed by frost. When the Cherry is in bloom sow at one foot apart and thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

***Thyme.**—*Thymus Vulgaris*—*Thym ordinaire*—*Thymian*—*Tomillo*. The leaves and young shoots are used in seasoning and in distillation. The flavor is strongly aromatic. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at fifteen inches for hoe culture, and two feet and a half for horse culture. This plant reaches a height of eight inches to one foot and produces an abundance of small erect stems covered with very small foliage of aromatic flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

TRIAL PACKETS FOR GARDENERS.



them to his patrons. Yet from the endless list of varieties offered in seed catalogues, and through the resulting disappointment where seedsmen have ignored the importance of the matter above referred to, gardeners, as a rule, are not prone to make experiments, but prefer adhering to the sorts they customarily plant. This, however, should not be so; and in order, therefore, that the experienced and progressive gardener may acquaint himself with THE BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE THAT IS PRODUCED, we give him the benefit of our own experience in culling, and leave for him the simple task of deciding practically on the merits of our selection. We have concluded to offer FOR TRIAL ONLY, at the nominal price of two cents per packet (postage free), small sample packets of the choicest vegetable seeds, by groups. These groups will not be broken. For example, a gardener wishing to test the comparative merits of First Early Cabbage, would purchase group No. 8, consisting of ten distinct packets of varieties after our catalogue, and costing twenty cents for the entire group. We suggest that a small patch of the garden be set aside as a trial ground, where the varieties can be grown side by side, or in the same rows and compared. To the gardener nothing could be more instructive and profitable at so slight a cost.

Gardeners, Truckers and Private Families having their own gardens should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

LIST OF GROUPS.

Can be Ordered by Simply Naming the Number Opposite Each.

Group.	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group.	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group.	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.
No. 1 Asparagus	2	.04	No. 19 Cucumber	6	.12	No. 37 Peas, late	6	.12
" 2 Beans (bush var.), ex. early	4	.08	" 20 Egg Plant	2	.04	" 38 Pepper	4	.08
" 3 " " second	6	.12	" 21 Endive	3	.06	" 39 Pumpkin	3	.06
" 4 " " late	4	.08	" 22 Kale	5	.10	" 40 Radish, early	10	.20
" 5 " (pole var.)	8	.16	" 23 Kohl-Rabi	2	.04	" 41 " second early (or Summer)	4	.08
" 6 Beet, for table	10	.20	" 24 Leek	2	.04	" 42 " late	6	.12
" 7 " cattle	6	.12	" 25 Lettuce (loose-leaved var.)	6	.12	" 43 Salsify and Scorzonera	3	.06
" 8 Cabbage, first early	10	.20	" 26 " (cabbaging var.)	15	.30	" 44 Spinach	4	.08
" 9 " second early	10	.20	" 27 Melon (Water)	10	.20	" 45 Squash, Summer	6	.12
" 10 " late	8	.16	" 28 " (Cantaloupe)	15	.30	" 46 " Winter	6	.12
" 11 Carrot, for table	6	.12	" 29 Mustard	3	.06	" 47 Tomato, early	6	.12
" 12 " " cattle	3	.06	" 30 Okra	3	.06	" 48 " late	6	.12
" 13 Celery	6	.12	" 31 Onion (seed for sets)	8	.16	" 49 Turnip, early	6	.12
" 14 Collards	3	.06	" 32 " (seed for large onions)	8	.16	" 50 " intermediate	6	.12
" 15 Corn (sugar var.), ex. early	4	.08	" 33 Parsley	2	.04	" 51 " late var. (and Ruta Bagas)	4	.06
" 16 " " second	4	.08	" 34 Parsnip	2	.04			
" 17 " " late	3	.06	" 35 Peas, extra early	3	.06			
" 18 " (field var.)	6	.12	" 36 " second early	6	.12			
							282	\$5.64

Or We Will Supply the Entire List of 282 Packets (Valued at \$5.64) for Five Dollars, Postpaid.

NASSAU, WEST INDIES.—Your seeds give universal satisfaction. My customers are loud in their praise. Being myself a gardener, I can also give personal testimony.

Grass, Agricultural Seeds, and Sundries.

THESE PRICES ARE FOR POUNDS OR BUSHELS, AND FRACTIONS OF SAME, AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AFTER DECEMBER, 1893, THEREFORE, MERELY SUGGESTIVE. PRICES FOR LARGER QUANTITIES THAN HERE QUOTED WILL BE FOUND IN THE PRICE-LIST ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

SEND FOR THE JANUARY EDITION.

If you do not see what you want, ask your merchant to write to us about it, or you drop us a postal card.

LATEST QUOTATIONS GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

BARLEY.

Two-rowed per bush. \$1 40

BELLOWS AND ATOMIZERS.

Allen's, \$2.25. Hammond's, large, \$2.00; small, \$1.25. Woodason's, double cone, \$3.50; single cone, \$1.00. Houchin, nickel-plated, No. 19 80 cts.; No. 16, 65 cts.; No. 14, 60 cts.; No. 11, 55 cts.; No. 9, 50 cts. Insect Powder Gun, large, 20 cts.; small, 12 cts. Paris Green Sifter, 20 cts. Paris Green Sifter, Peck's, 60 cts. Water Bellows, \$2.00

BIRD SEED, &c.

Canary Bird Seed Mixed per bush. ; per lb. 10

We offer ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES OF MIXED BIRD SEED at 10 cents per pound. Postage 8 cents extra, if sent by mail.

The packages contain a mixture of Canary, Hemp, Millet and Rape Seed. The combination of these feeding substances will be found to be in correct proportion and to comprise everything necessary to the sustenance of Cage Birds. Bird seeds in these packages have proved to be acceptable to owners of valuable Birds, many of which are injured by the feeding of foul, fermented or dusty seeds.

Canary Seed Unmixed per bush. \$; per lb. 10

Bird Millet per bush. \$; per pt. 05

Cuttle-fish Bone per lb. 40

Bird Rape per bush. \$; per pt. 10

Hemp Seed per bush. \$; per pt. 08

Lettuce Seed per lb. 25

Maw Seed per lb. 15

Mocking-Bird Food (screw-top bottle) per bottle 30

Unhulled Rice for Java Sparrows per bush. \$; per pt. 10

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen per bush. \$; per qt. 20

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull, Pure per bush. \$; per qt. 10

Common per bush. \$; per qt. 10

Japanese per bush. \$; per qt. 10

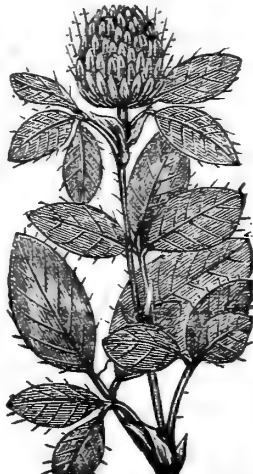
CASTOR BEANS.

Ornamental per lb. 35

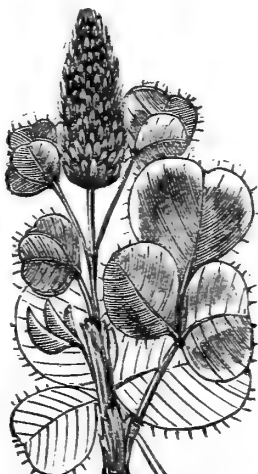
CLOVERS.



Lucerne or Alfalfa.



Red Clover.



Scarlet Clover.

CLOVERS.

Alsike Clover (TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM).—The earliest large Clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands, after three years in Alsike, and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25



Alsike Clover.

Giant Sain Foin (ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA).—This (not a Clover), in some sections, is an important forage plant, producing an immense quantity of green food, and, under favorable conditions, large crops of hay. It requires a calcareous soil and will not succeed north of the Potomac or Ohio. The seeds are of high value as food for fowls. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12

Japan Clover (LESPEDEZA STRIATA) per lb. 35

Lucerne or Alfalfa (MEDICAGO SATIVA).—One of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and, when every blade of grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 16

Red Clover (TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE).—This is the most widely cultivated of all the pasturage plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does best on stiff loams. Its habit of growth is rapid, and, though naturally a biennial, may, by close pasturage, be made to last three or more years. Sow in Autumn, south of the Potomac or Ohio, and in Spring in Northern States. Sow 16 pounds to the acre . . . per bush. (60 lbs.) \$7.75; per qt. 30

Red Clover, Mammoth per bush. (60 lbs.) \$; per qt. 40

Scarlet Clover (TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM).—The most beautiful of all Clovers, readily distinguished by the bright crimson color of its flowers. Exceedingly productive and very palatable to cattle. It is the latest of all the Clover family, and thus affords a desirable succession of green food. At present in much demand in the South, where it has proved valuable, both as a cattle-feeding Clover and as a green manure for plowing under. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12

White Dutch Clover (TRIFOLIUM REPENS).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre. . . per ¼ lb. ; per ½ lb. ; per lb. 35



White Dutch Clover.

COTTON.

We will not attempt a description of the Cotton plant or its varieties, but be satisfied to simply announce that we have for sale the following varieties, which we offer at attached prices:

Extra Early Carolina	per bush. \$; per lb. \$0 35
Sea Island	per bush. \$; per lb. 21
Upland	per bush. \$; per lb. 30

FERTILIZERS.

Button Bone Meal , fine, per ton, \$42.00; per 100 lbs., \$2.25; per 5-lb. bag	25
Baugh's \$25.00 Phosphate	per ton, \$25.00; per bag, 200 lbs. 2 75
Boker's Food for Flowers	per pkge. small 15c.; per pkge. large 35
Cotton Seed Meal	per ton, \$35.00; per 100 lbs. 2 00
Flower Food Tablets	per box 10
Ground Bone	per ton, \$32.00; per bag, 200 lbs. \$3.50; per bag, 50 lbs. 1 25
Guano, Ammoniated	per ton, \$60.00; per bag, 100 lbs. \$3.50; 1-lb. box 10
Landreth's Lawn Fertilizer	per ton, \$50.00; per bag, 100 lbs. \$3.00; per bag, 5 lbs. 25
Nitrate of Soda	per lb. 04 1/2
Peat, Jersey	per bbl. \$1.25; per bush. 50
Sulphate of Potash	per lb. 01
Swiftsure Superphosphate	per ton, \$35.00; per bag, 200 lbs. 4 00
Wood Ashes	per bbl. 2 50

FLAX SEED.

The finest Flax produced in Europe is grown near Courtrai, in Western Belgium. The leading features which go to make up the superior quality of this Flax are the composition of the water of the River Lys, rotation of crops, fertilizing, skillful manipulation and the use of choice seed. The seeds used are either Riga, or stock grown from it and but one year removed, the amount of seed to the acre ranging from 1½ to 3½ bushels. To have good Flax the crop must be harvested before the seed is ripe; thus Flax-growing for fibre and Flax-growing for seed are two distinct systems . . . per bush. \$. . . per qt. 15

GRAFTING WAX. Per lb. 30c.



Herds or Red Top
Grass.



Italian Rye
Grass.



Kentucky Blue
Grass.

GRASS SEEDS.

PASTURAGE GRASSES.

The preparation of the land for Permanent Pastures is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farm work cannot be reduced to the nicety of Lawn Culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on Lawn making, and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year.

The judicious selection of grass seed for the creation of a durable pasture requires a knowledge obtained only by an intimate study of the habits of varieties as respects quality of herbage and vigor of constitution. Except in the Blue Grass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, it is not sufficient always to select the one grass indigenous to the district, for it may not possess the double quality desirable for green pasturage and hay, for hardness and permanence, which combination of qualities and character is best found in a mixture of sorts. That prescription, to be thoroughly scientific, should be adapted to the geological composition of the soil, be it slaty, calcareous or alkaline, as well as the mechanical condition of the soil, be it sandy, loamy or clayey. These conditions vary so much that no one can attempt to be entirely exact in a recommendation for grasses to be planted. We cannot more than undertake to prescribe for soils heavy, as clay or deep loam; medium, as light loam or peat; light, as sand, slate or gravel. We are prepared to furnish single grasses, or two or three in a mixture, to meet the requirements of any ordinary farm land for the production of hay; or, if permanent pasture is desired, we are prepared to furnish mixtures for soils either heavy or light.

Pasturage Mixture for Heavy Soils.—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive in herbage and most durable on heavy soils. Per lb. 25c.; per 100 lbs. \$

Pasturage Mixture for Light Soils.—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into practical proportions between such varieties of grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects amount of leafy product and permanence. Per lb. 25c.; per 100 lbs. \$

Bermuda Grass per lb. \$2 25

Herds, or Red Top Grass (AGROSTIS VULGARIS).—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. If kept fed down close it is a good forage plant, but allowed to become rank it is wiry and innutritious. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre per sack (50 lbs.) \$. . . per bush. (of 10 lbs.) 75

Hungarian Grass (PANICUM HUNGARIENSIS).—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant, in strong soil, reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody. Sow a bushel to the acre per bush. \$. . . per qt. 10

Italian Rye Grass (LOLIUM ITALICUM).—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being earlier and more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and more of it, but it is not as durable. It shoots less and is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and, in such, is the best grass for soiling, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. It is not suited for permanent pastures, for, though making a splendid appearance for one or two years, it then dies and leaves the land bare, having smothered out all other Grasses. Its strong germinative power, its rapid development, its luxuriant herbage, its hardy habit, its nutritive qualities, all point to it as a valuable grass. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per bush. (20 lbs.) 2 25
For additional hints on Grasses, see "The Grass Question," page 56.

Johnson Grass per lb. 15

Kentucky Blue Grass (POA PRATENSIS).—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay, it is not to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in limestone lands. Sow 2 bush. to the acre per bush. (14 lbs.) \$. . . per lb. 25

LANDRETH'S MIXED LAWN GRASS.—We offer mixed Lawn Grass Seed in sealed packages of One Pound, Half Pound and Quarter Pound. See page 55.

For Surface Effect.—See page 55 per lb. 25

For Athletic Grounds.—See page 55 per lb. 25

For description of Lawn Making, etc., see page 55.

Meadow Fescue Grass.—A perennial grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round smooth stems, two to three feet high. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, broadcast per lb. 16



Meadow
Foxtail
Grass.

Meadow Foxtail (ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS).—A spreading perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well-drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25

Meadow Oat Grass per lb. 20

Millet, Common per bush. (50 lbs.) \$. . . per qt. 10

Millet, Cat-tail or Pearl per lb. 20

Millet, French per lb. 08

Millet, German (PANICUM GERMANICUM).—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On Bloomsdale Farm, on one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres. Sow 1 bush. to the acre, . . . per bush. \$. . . per qt. 10

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot (DACTYLIS GLOMERATA).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It stands drought better than any other grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In Summer it will grow more feed in a day than Blue Grass will in a week. It is disposed to grow in tussocks; a good preparation of the land and uniform and liberal seeding is a good preventive. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and it yields an enormous quantity of hay of superior quality. It succeeds well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Sow 2 bush. to the acre . . . per bush. \$1 50



Orchard Grass,
or Rough Cocksfoot.

Perennial Rye Grass (LOLIUM PERENNE).—Long a stand-by among the best farmers of England. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate, and, in such, stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflow and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. With Orchard, Timothy and Blue Grass in proper proportion is therefore formed a combination possessing the chief merits of any prescription that can be drawn. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre . . . per bush. (24 lbs.) \$2 00

Rescue Grass per lb. 25

Sheep's Fescue Grass per lb. 15

Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Annual.—A cheap imitation of Perennial and of no value comparatively per lb. 13

Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Perennial (ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM).—One of the earliest in Spring and latest in Autumn. It is almost the only Grass that is fragrant, and to its presence our hay fields owe much of their charm. It has little nutritious properties in itself, but it is well known that on pastures where it abounds the finest mutton is produced. It does best on light loams and medium sands, but dies out on black prairie soil. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre if sown alone, per lb. 60

Teosinte . . per oz. 15c.; per lb. 1 25

Texas Blue Grass.—This does well in the Gulf States, where by many it is considered superior to Kentucky Blue Grass. Once established in a favorite situation it becomes permanent per lb. 2 00

Timothy (PHLEUM PRATENSE).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before full development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made; the aftermath is, however, light. It is keenly relished by all stock, especially horses, and is generally more free from dust than other hays. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 10 lbs. per bush. (45 lbs.) 2 10

Wood Meadow Grass per lb. 35

HOTBED CLOTH.

Medium . . per yard, 10c.; heavy, per yard, 13c.; extra heavy, per yard 20

INSECTICIDES.

(SEE ALSO SOAPS.)

Carbolic Powder per lb. 10

Hellebore, White Powdered ¼ lb. 10c.; ½ lb. 15c.; 1 lb. 25

London Purple Insect Powder per lb. 20

Paris Green Insect Powder, in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lb. cans per lb. 30

Persian Insect Powder per bottle, 15c.; per lb. 30

Slug Shot per 100 lbs. \$4.00; 5-lb. package 25

Thymo-Cresol, or Sheep Dip per gal. \$2.00; per ½ gal. \$1.25; per qt. 75c.; 8-oz. bottles 50c.; 4-oz. bottles 25

Tobacco Dust per lb. 05

Tobacco Stems per lb. 03

LUPIN.

White per bush 6 00

Yellow per bush. 6 00

MOLE TRAPS.

Wrought Iron each 30

Olmstead each 1 50

Perfection each 2 00

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

In bricks per brick (of about 1½ lbs.) 15

NEST EGGS.

Wainwright's Medicated doz. 30c.; each 05

Porcelain doz. 30c.; each 03

Woodward's Medicated doz. 30c.; each 05

OATS.

Probsteler.—A fine White Oat. Yields well and stands up well; grain full, long, with thin hull per bush. 1 00

Russian White.—One of the best. A strong grower and good cropper, highly recommended as showy and profitable per bush. 1 10

Surprise per bush. 1 00

Southern Winter.—For twenty-five years we have been growing this very hardy productive Oat extensively on our Virginia plantation. No other variety tested there can compare with it. In Virginia we sow it from September 15 to November 15; pasture it during Winter and cut from it a greater number of pounds of grain than any other Oat will produce in that section. A production of 60 bushels of exceedingly heavy grain to the acre is not uncommon. The grain is dark, evidently remotely derived from a black-hulled variety. We have sown this Oat on our Bloomsdale, Pennsylvania, Farm in the month of March, and have cut 60 bushels in September.

. per lb. postpaid, 18c.; per bush. \$1 50

Texas Rust Proof per bush. 1 25

Welcome.—A White Oat, introduced five years ago. Early, heavy and productive; strong straw, growing five to six feet high, and making large stools; said to have yielded as much as 97 bushels to the acre. per bush. 1 00

White Belgian.—A remarkably heavy and productive White Oat, attractive in appearance and in every way most desirable. Ten days ahead of most other varieties, and therefore ripening at a more convenient season per bush. 1 25

Wide-Awake Oats.—Average height, four to six feet; straw sufficiently strong and firm to prevent "lodging." Average yield, 65 to 90 bushels per acre, according to the nature and condition of the soil. Grain heavy and plump, having large meat and thin husk. The hardiness and vigor of this variety is said to be in excess of that of any other known sort, while the tendency to rust is greatly diminished. Thoroughly tested with all the leading varieties of this country, it is reported to have proved itself very superior per bush. 1 25

ONION SETS.—See pages 35 and 36.

OSAGE ORANGE.

For Hedges per lb. 40c.; per bush. 7 00

PEAS.

(FIELD VARIETIES.)

Sown for plowing in as Green Manures. Very valuable fertilizers.

Canada Field per bush. 1 75

Cow Peas, or Southern Black Eye per bush. 2 75

Southern Clay Peas per bush. 2 75

PLANTS (In Season).

(SEE ALSO ROOTS.)

Fixed prices given on application, and full remittance required. Shipment at purchaser's risk, upon three days' notice. We will not ship plants C. O. D.

PLANTS AND ROOTS.

We grow at Bloomsdale large quantities of vegetable plants and roots, and can supply all the varieties listed below in their proper season. For late Cabbage and Celery plants, see our Midsummer List issued July 1st.

Asparagus (CONOVER'S COLOSSAL).—Two-year-old roots. per 100, 60c.; per 1000, 4 00

Asparagus (PALMERTO).—Two-year-old roots per 100, 60c.; per 1000, 4 00

Artichokes (JERUSALEM) per qt. 25c., postpaid 45c.; per bush. 2 50

Cabbage Plants (COLD FRAME).—Ready March and April. Early Jersey Wakefield per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, 8 00

Cabbage Plants (HOT-BED).—Ready after April 1st. Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Drumhead, Succession per 100, 50c.; per 1000, 4 00

Cauliflower Plants (COLD FRAME).—Ready in March and April. Early Snowball per doz. 75c.; per 100, 4 00

Cauliflower Plants (HOT-BED) per doz. 30c.; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, 10 00

Celery Plants.—Ready July 1st. Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Dwarf, White Plume, Giant Pascal, etc. See Midsummer Price List.

Egg Plants.—Ready in May and June. Landreth's Improved Large Purple. Out of hot-beds per doz. 75c.; per 100, 5 00

Hop Roots per 100, \$2.00; per doz. 50

Horse Radish Sets. per doz 1½c.; per 100, 50c.; per 1000, \$4.00; by mail, per doz. 20

Pepper Plants.—Ready in May and June. Large Sweet Bell. per doz. 25c.; per 100, 1 50

Rhubarb Roots.—Linnaeus and Victoria Strong roots, each 20c.; per doz. \$2.00. Small roots, each 10c.; per doz. 60c.; per 100, 4 50

Sage (HOLT'S MAMMOTH).—A large-leaved variety that will come in general use. It spreads rapidly, never runs to seed, and when once planted will take care of itself each 15c.; per doz. 1 00

Sweet Potato Plants.—Ready in May and June. We grow large quantities of the following varieties, and are in position to make contracts for large lots: **Red Nansemond, Yellow Nansemond.** per 100, 30c.; per 1000, 1 50

Tomato Plants.—Ready in May and June. We make a specialty of Tomato plants, and can always supply through the season well-grown plants of the leading varieties. per doz. 25c.; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, 10 00

POP CORN.

Ordinary per lb. 05

Rice per lb. 08

POTATOES (Prices Variable).

(FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE PAGES 48, 49.)

Burbank's Seedling	per bbl. \$4.00; per bush. \$1 75
Charles Downing	per bbl. \$; per bush.
Dakota Red	per bbl. \$; per bush.
Early Rose	per bbl. \$4.25; per bush. 1 75
Early Ohio. —Most productive early sort	per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Extra Early Vermont	per bbl. \$4.25; per bush. 1 75
Landreth's Farmers' Alliance	per lb. postpaid, 25c.; per peck, \$1.00; per bush. \$3.00; per bbl. \$ (See description, page 48.)
Landreth's Garfield	per bbl. \$5.50; per bush. 2 25
Landreth's State of Maine	per bbl. \$5.50; per bush. 2 25
Mammoth Pearl	per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Peerless	per bbl. \$4.00; per bush. 1 75
Prince Edward Island Rose	per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Green Mountain (especially recommended)	per bbl. \$5.00; per bush. 2 00
Snowflake	per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Peach Blow, Jr. (see page 48)	per lb. postpaid, 25c.; per ¼ bush. 1 00
Golden Harvest (see page 48)	per lb. postpaid, 25c.; per ¼ bush. 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—Yellow	per bbl. \$3.00; per bush. 1 25
Potato Seed—Hybridized	per paper, 30

POULTRY FOOD AND REQUISITES.

Pratt's Poultry Food	per pkg. 25
Pratt's Food for Horses and Cattle. —In 12 pound sacks; per sack, 75	
American Developing Food	per pkg. 25
Cheltenham Poultry Food	1-lb. pkg. 30
Coarse Ground Bone	per 100 lbs. \$2.50; per lb. 05
Chicken Founts, Stoneware	2 gal. \$1.20; 1 gal. 90c.; ½ gal. 70
Chicken Founts, Galvanized	50
Gape Wires	10
Ground Oyster Shells	200 lbs. \$1.50; 5-lb. pkg. 10
Haven's Climax Condition Powder	per pkg. 25

RAPE SEED.

English (imported)	per bush. \$; per pint, 10
German Summer (imported)	per bush. \$; per pint, 10

RICE.

Unhulled	per bush. \$; per pint, 10
Wild Rice. —Grows well on the borders of the Northern lakes, and affords a valuable food for wild fowl. It germinates readily, and adapts itself to fresh-water situations in the climate of the Middle States, and has been found very valuable sown on the water-flats of shooting-grounds, and is becoming in large demand	per lb. 20

ROOTS (In Season).

(SEE PLANTS, page 53.)

RYE.

White. —Pure strain of White Winter Rye	per bush. 1 00
Thousand-fold	per bush. 1 25
Spring	per bush. 1 50

SEED DRILLS.

Matthew's	each, 6 50
New Model	each, 6 00

SEED SOWERS.

Cahoon Broadcast. —Hand	each, 4 00
Cahoon Broadcast. —Horse	each, 12 00

SOAPS.

(SEE ALSO INSECTICIDES.)

Carbolic Soap	per cake, 08
Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil Soap	per cake, 08
Hellebore, Tobacco, Whale Oil, etc.	mixed, per can, 15
Whale Oil Soap	2-lb. can, 20c.; 5-lb. can, 50c.; per lb. 08

SORGHUM.

Common or Chinese	per lb. 06
Early Amber. —This variety of cane is of <i>extra early</i> maturity, and is, therefore, infinitely superior to all other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost. Very remarkable results are recorded of its sugar-producing qualities	per lb. 06
Early Orange. —Fuller than the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage. Said to be a valuable variety	per lb. 06

SUNFLOWER.

Russian	per bush. \$2.00; per lb. \$0 08
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TOBACCO SEED.

Like all other cultivated plants Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and assortments, and the progressive Tobacco grower plants only those most profitable to him, as respects soil and his market, both of which must be studied. Red clay subsoils, with rich top soils, generally produce the best dark rich export Tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel, with subsoil of light brown or red clay, develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which, when well grown, is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts. The list of so-called varieties of Tobacco runs up into hundreds, many the result only of a difference in soil. We have selected a limited number of varieties of such as will meet any requirement under the classification of adaptability. We solicit orders for seed, believing our stocks to be of excellence, and knowing a change of seed, when good stock can be obtained, is generally of great advantage to the planter.

The varieties of seed which we offer are as follows:

SEED (to produce)—Yellow Plug Wrappers.

(LONG-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Yellow Orinoco	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
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SEED (to produce)—Dark Plug Wrappers.

(BROAD-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Hector	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Tuckanoe	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—Slug Fillers.

Sweet Orinoco	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Flanagan	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Big Frederick	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Burleigh	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—Cigar Fillers.

Landreth. —Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers of Pennsylvania	per lb. \$6.50; per oz. 65
Acclimated Havana	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
Connecticut Seed Leaf	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Maryland Broad Leaf	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—Cigar Wrappers.

Landreth. —Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers of Pennsylvania	per lb. \$6.50; per oz. 65
Pennsylvania (Lancaster Co., Pa.)	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
Island. —Broad-leaved	per lb. \$6.50; per oz. 65
Glessner	per lb. \$6.50; per oz. 65
Havana { Vuelta Abajo	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
{ Partidas	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
{ Remedios	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
Sumatra { Rano de	per paper, 25c.; per oz. 3 00
{ Deli de	per paper, 25c.; per oz. 3 00

SEED (for)—Cigarettes.

Hyc	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Bradley. —Broad-leaved	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Sterling	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Turkish {	

SEED (for)—Snuff.

Blue Pryor	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Flanagan	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40

VETCHES.

Spring	per bush.
Winter	per bush.

WHEAT.

Dietz Longberry	per bush. 1 10
Fulcaster	per bush. 1 25
LANDRETH	per bush. 1 25
Red Mediterranean	per bush.
Russian	per bush.
Genesee	per bush.

LANDRETH LAWN GRASS MIXTURE 60 POUNDS SEED TO THE ACRE.

FOR PARKS, CROQUET AND TENNIS GROUNDS, CRICKET AND ATHLETIC FIELDS.

The Landreth Lawn Grass Mixture which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties, as respects color, texture and permanency, and will be found clear of weed seeds. Any one who purchases cheap, badly mixed Lawn Grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

HINTS ON LAWN MAKING.

Much of the success of Lawn making depends upon the preparation of the ground. The land being reduced to a perfectly even surface should be cleared of stumps, stones, roots and other impediments. The soil should then be made firm with a heavy roller and top-dressed with a good fertilizer, unless the land had received an application of seven to eight tons of very short well-rotted stable manure before plowing. We will here remark that stable manure is the best of all fertilizers, but there being some difficulty in obtaining it and objections to its use on account of its offensive appearance and smell, we recommend in Landreth Lawn Fertilizer a good grade of concentrated fertilizer. Six to seven hundred pounds to the acre of such mixture should be applied. The fertilizer should be lightly harrowed in upon the seedbed, as it will be lost to the young plants if buried much beneath the surface. After the harrowing the ground should be severely rolled, that the earth and seed may be brought into close contact. Our Lawn Grass Mixture should be sown at the rate of sixty pounds to the acre and rolled down. Sowing in September and October will be found most advantageous in latitudes south of Philadelphia; in more northerly locations Spring sowing is most successfully practiced, the work being done in April and May.

Annual seeds, natural to the soil, are certain to spring up before the young grass becomes established, and an inexperienced person is likely to conclude that the weeds spring from weed seed in the grass seed, but all soils contain weed seeds, and upon tillage they are certain to vegetate. The weeds as they become large enough may be cut down or pulled up; after the first year their growth will cease. Frequent rolling is advantageous in producing a good Lawn by solidifying the soil, harassing insects and other vermin, and improving the level of the surface.

Students of agriculture will find the volume on the "Grasses of North America," by Professor W. J. Beale, of much value in assisting them in this interesting study.

On all Lawns will regularly appear in greater or less numbers a lot of interlopers, such as buttercups, Plantains, Dandelions, all from seeds natural to the soil. These uninvited guests should always be dug out, otherwise subsequent labor will be increased one hundred fold by their seeding. Lawns may be advantageously dressed with stable manure in December, the long strawy portions being removed in March.

On those portions of Lawns as around the house, where an immediate result in grass effect is desired, sod may be used. Fair sod can generally be had on roadsides, and if carefully taken up and when laid down accurately jointed and solidified and covered with half an inch of rich compost it will at once start off and very soon be as much a fixture as the adjoining trees and shrubs.

Lawn Grass of good quality should produce a fair mat of herbage in from seventy to ninety days.

Some parties offering Lawn grass at a low price are using the so-called Canada Blue Grass, which is not only worthless but a pest and difficult to eradicate.

Some people, after seeding a piece of land with Lawn Grass, expect to see a green mat in two or three weeks, but in this they are unreasonable, as the better varieties of grass are slow to produce effect, and when an effect is quickly developed it is at the expense of adaptability and permanency. For instance, a fine mat of green color can be had in two weeks from a heavy sowing of White Clover, something very effective and pleasing to the eye, but clover is not a grass and is not suitable for Lawns, failing to produce that velvet-like effect, the result of the growth of the erect leaves produced by the best grasses, which habit fits them to quickly recover after mowing.

Manures or fertilizers for Lawns may be of many combinations. We recommend to those who prefer to do their own mixing a compound of

300 pounds of superphosphate, costing say	\$4 00
300 pounds dried meat, blood or fish, at	6 00
400 pounds refuse common salt, at	1 00
Or say per acre	\$11 00

The quantity of superphosphate and nitrogenous matter may be doubled to advantage, or even made stronger, as grass will stand almost any amount of fertilizer.

The common salt used as an alterative and solvent will be found to have a decided influence in keeping up the emerald green condition so desirable on a perfect Lawn.

On growing grass not more than three bushels to the acre should be applied in a season, and then best during a rain—never under a hot sun.

GRASS FOR SURFACE EFFECT.

This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportion between those grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general Park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing and permanency. The seeds used are all well cleaned and we believe them to be pure and of full vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand, provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided there be sufficient rainfall to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced. A pound of seed will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. Sixty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. Price per pound, 25 cents.

GRASS TO RESIST TRAMPING ON ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of tramping consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base Ball.

A pound will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. Sixty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. Price per pound, 25 cents.

Old Lawns much in decay had best be ploughed up, leveled up and resown, but often this course is not convenient, certainly not if the Lawn can be renovated by a system taking less time. In that case, when prompt results are desirable, the old sod should be well combed by a harrow to tear out the dried grass and easily extracted dead roots. This operation also breaks the earth, putting it in a pulverized condition to receive seed, which may be sown broadcast, and falling between the living grass, roots into the friable and fresh soil, and is at once in position to germinate and occupy the space. On many Lawns cut with the lawn mower there appear many pests—the Creeping Veronica and the Mouse-Eared Chickweed being prominent—which crowd out desirable grasses and mar the appearance of the sward. Under such circumstances it is advised to break up the parts affected and sow with seed of the Sheep Fescue, which will admit of such close cutting as to destroy all pestiferous plants. The seed of Sheep Fescue costs about 15 cents per pound.

GRASS FOR SHADY PLACES.

Landreth's mixture of varieties produces a reliable stand under dense shade of either pine and hard wood trees in positions where all other grasses may have failed. Sixty pounds should be sown to the acre—or, say one pound on a space 20 x 20 feet, or in proportion for other dimensions. Price per pound, 25 cents.

Market Gardening and Farm Notes, by Burnet Landreth, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, Centennial International Exhibition, and Officier du Merite Agricole de France, is a neat little volume of over two hundred pages, bound in board. Mr. Landreth has been identified with the growing of seeds for commercial purposes all of his active life, and he is fully qualified to discuss the subjects treated in his little book. It is divided into twenty-six chapters, each one of which treats of a topic of vital interest to every tiller of the ground in either a small or a considerable way, although the author claims that he wrote for the novice in gardening. We recommend the book to our readers who use the earth for either profit or pleasure.—*Wilmington, Del., Morning News, March 7, 1893.*

MARION, ALA.—Your seeds are excellent. My father used them and so did my grandfather, over fifty years ago, when they lived in Virginia.

The following is an abridgment of one of the chapters contained in "Market Gardening and Farm Notes," and serves to indicate the treatment of subjects.]

INTRODUCTION.

THE GRASS QUESTION.

"Go to grass" is a slangy expression, but one which without offense, indeed with the best of motives, might be said to a multitude of farmers in the corn-growing States and to a still greater number in the cotton States of this country.

It may be stated in a general way that the capacity of land to grow desirable grasses is the measure of its agricultural value and the extent and success in the practice of growing grass indicates the degree of advancement of a farmer in the scale of merit, for, without grass, although he may produce some poor stringy beef, he cannot grow good mutton nor wool, nor will he have plenty of hay, and following and as an outgrowth of good hay and lots of it, that important farm manufactory known as the barnyard—witness the half-million farms in the South which never knew a barnyard in its practical sense as a manufactory for manure.

The farm, county or state which cannot produce its own pasturage for Spring, Summer and Autumn, and its own hay for Winter, is only half way up in the agricultural scale, be its other crops ever so profitable, for it is a dependant on other sections for an agricultural staple.

In locations where such protracted drought prevails as to burn up the present standard perennial grass, there are badly needed other varieties of grasses which will resist drought and remaining green under hot sun continue to furnish a nutritious bite when others have succumbed. Bermuda grass, a perennial from the West Indies, to some extent fills the requirements, but it has the objectionable characteristics of sometimes making itself a nuisance by its persistence.

While the test of years and the experience of nations point to certain perennial varieties of grass as standards on ordinary farming soils, it sometimes occurs that wild or native sorts have high merit in their respective locality. For instance, many of the so-called wild annual grasses of the Southern States so frequently looked upon by the planter as nuisances, especially those that strive to take possession of cultivated fields during conditions of Summer heat, almost deadly to standard varieties of grass and other farm crops, are many of them, even though some be annual sorts, just the types to carry coarse-wooled American sheep through such trying seasons, conditions more serious to contemplate than the finding of Winter subsistence. For in respect to Winter feeding of sheep or other cattle the South has a great advantage over the North in possessing a climate encouraging grass to grow continuously, an elimination from the costs of sheep husbandry of the Northern ex-

penses of housing the animals and the storage and costs of Winter feeding.

The physical characteristics of grasses must be studied by the thoughtful farmer as respects their adaptability to his special soils, climate and purpose; for instance, varieties doing well on dry land should not be sown on heavy, low, damp situations, nor others affording a luxuriant and nutritious feed for pastured cattle, but of a habit of forming high tussocks, should not be sown with the expectation of machine mowing; nor again should other sorts specially adapted to cutting green and feeding in the pen or stable, but which like Lucerne have their crowns so elevated above the earth level as to be nibbled off by sheep, be sown for sheep grazing.

Profitable farming in the Southern States can best be developed and diversified by diverting from the ordinary system of cultivation or worse neglect, large areas to pasturage and hay fields of Blue grass, Clover, Alfalfa, Alsike and Incarnatum, or better in some locations wild grasses, thus enabling planters to feed some millions of sheep and clip six times as many millions of unwashed wool, supplemental to which would follow an extended culture in corn and oats.

It is self-evident that to realize the wealth which millions of sheep with their mutton and wool would add to the South there must be less acreage in cotton and a greater acreage in grass, for, while Mexican sheep having some of the qualities of the goat may live on such stuff as thistles and cactus, the finer-bred sheep must have an ample supply of succulent grass, with hay, corn and oats. There is an old proverb which is very true, "no grass no cattle, no cattle no manure, no manure no crops"; or to illustrate the idea in other language, there is a French proverb that grass is a synonym for "bread, beef, mutton and clothing."

Sheep farming naturally follows an advance in grass farming, but the grass must be provided before the sheep. When obtained the two preserve the fertility of good lands and under good management restore those classed as unfertile and enrich the State. Nearly every farm of 200 acres arable land can support a flock of thirty to forty sheep, and if it is not in condition to do so, its owner should not rest till with clover, corn, rye and other green manures he has brought up his farm to that desirable condition.

He need have little fear of overproduction of wool, as the annual consumption in the United States amounts to 600,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool which may be estimated as the clip from 100,000,000 sheep. The

Census Bureau of 1890 gives the total number of sheep in the United States as 43,000,000, of a value of 116,000,000 of dollars and cutting 290,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool.

And just here in connection with the extension of grass culture on poor lands, much may be said in favor of green manuring as a preparation of lands to sustain a crop of grass. For example, it often occurs that thin soils, which without the expensive stimulus of commercial fertilizers will not develop a fair sod of the standard perennial grasses, will yet grow a passable Spring crop of broadcasted corn to a height of two or three feet. This plowed down before Midsummer and the field again immediately broadcasted with a second sowing of corn to be plowed down in Autumn and followed by a broadcasted crop of rye to be plowed down in February or March will be found to have a marvelous fertilizing effect in sustaining grass or any other crop. The man who pursues such a course of rejuvenation of his land should have his taxes remitted, for he is a good example in any locality and should be encouraged. The corn and rye system of green manuring knocks the slow process of clover renovation out of sight. Cultivated grasses of biennial habit are few of them, after being down for several years, entirely able to take care of themselves, but must be assisted by harrowing and seeding on bare spots, top dressing with fertilizer and rolling. Worn-out pastures can be renovated to a marked degree by the application of bone phosphates, dried fish, meat and blood, and the nitrate salts. Of late in Europe much attention has been directed to the use of a new fertilizer known as slag phosphate, a by-product of the Basic process of making Bessemer steel. This slag phosphate seems especially adapted for grass and its trial is recommended.

Over three thousand varieties of plants of the grass family are known and described by botanists, and while by far the greater part are of such character as at once to remove them from the list of farm forage plants, there remains a vast number not cultivated, hardly tested, but worthy of experiment. The list of seeds of forage grasses offered by European seed merchants at the present day numbers over two hundred annual, biennial and perennial varieties; but without doubt the number will ere long be considerably extended, for there are many wild forms of grass all over the world well worthy of propagation, for example, some of the wild grasses of Texas, Arizona and the Southwestern plains, rich when green and very nutritious in the form of self-dried hay. Many of these may be much improved by critical selection, hybridization and evolution and be fitted for cultivation in all high dry altitudes of the cotton belt. Among these wild grasses of the plains the most common is the Gramma grass, a perennial on the heavier soils and known botanically as *Bouteloua oligostachya*. It is found on all the great plains of the Southwest, growing in low cushion-like masses, forming a succession of tussocks—a habit rendering it unsuitable for mowing even if it grew tall enough for hay, which it does not. As a pasturage grass it is highly nutritious and cures good hay on its own root.

The next widely distributed variety on the prairie is the Buffalo grass known as *Buchloë dactyloides*, a

native of the plains from Texas up to Missouri. It is a perennial affording a reliable supply of forage. In dry locations it is desirable as a lawn grass. It is of low habit, seldom rising over four inches and is inclined to grow in tufts or patches. It is found in greatest breadths on the prairies in the vicinity of Mesquit trees, hence it is often called Mesquit grass. It possesses a root of long creeping habit and once established on congenial soil soon spreads over the land adjacent. Bearing few seeds it is consequently best propagated by cuttings. When green it is sweet and nutritious, and dried as hay on the root is very palatable to cattle. During droughts when appearing to be about dead it springs into life upon a rain, becoming green in a few hours and developing with phenomenal rapidity.

Either of these grasses no doubt can by selection be improved, as respects productiveness and durability—they are not referred to as the only ones or the best ones, but as examples of sorts already pastured upon by millions of horses, cattle and sheep. Why should not these and others be brought to the Southeastern States as most efficient aids in the diversification of agricultural practice?

Another American perennial grass not generally known but of admirable character for Southern sections, is the Texas Blue grass (*Poa arachnifera*), discovered on the prairies of that State in 1853. It blossoms there about the last of March and ripens its seed about the middle of April. Its habit in Southern States is much stronger than Kentucky Blue grass. In Texas, under the severest droughts, it sometimes lags a little, but after Autumn rains quickly springs into most vigorous growth and continues to grow all Winter. It makes a strong top growth for hay and a matted sod standing continued pasturing. It roots deeply and spreads rapidly by buds from long, strong, underground stems, which by their vigor resist the encroachment of Bermuda grass. Once established it will continue to stand for a lifetime. It is best propagated by cuttings of the roots, 20,000 set to the acre, or say one to each two square feet. Roots cost about \$1.00 per 1000, seed about \$2.00 per pound, six pounds being sown to the acre.

These three and others will in time and before long be brought into general cultivation—indeed all of our cultivated grasses are selections from wild forms; no doubt very inferior originally—for instance Timothy, now the leading hay grass north of the cotton belt, was found growing wild in the hilly or mountainous districts by the early American colonists and sent to England in 1763, where it at once assumed the highest rank over the four or five kinds of grasses then cultivated. Indeed up to 1815 only four or five kinds were cultivated and it was not until the list of grasses was largely increased and root culture extended that British agriculture began to develop, for not till then were there increased opportunities for the extension of grazing and the winter subsistence of cattle. Red Top is another American grass, first cultivated about 1760 by the colonists. It was soon followed by the introduction to cultivation of Kentucky Blue grass, and subsequently Orchard grass.

It will be noticed that the United States furnished four out of the five principal hay and pasturage producers used in agricultural practice; the fourth, Red

Clover, being a native of Asia. It cannot be doubted, there yet remain others to be brought into cultivation. Who shall do it?

Now as to compounded mixtures of grass seeds, it has been frequently stated that seedsmen advocate mixed grasses for lawn and pasturage that they may have an opportunity to run up the price. This is a mistake, for no pasture grass mixture is so costly as the same measure of pure Blue grass, the back log of all good grazing mixture. Let it be understood the object of mixing varieties of grass seeds is manifold; for instance, to insure a more numerous stand of plants for some varieties may germinate better than others; then again that some varieties be succulent and bright when others are dingy, and for pasturage there is a very important consideration. Another good reason is that soils vary so much and seasons vary so much, that it is best in seeding down a pasturage to diversify the risks rather than as it were to carry all the eggs in one basket.

The deliberate mixing of distinct varieties of Vegetable or Flower Seeds is looked upon by all men as a fraud of the worst kind, but the intelligent mixing of distinct varieties of GRASS SEEDS is an art which should be encouraged, for, properly done, it is in the interest of agriculture's most important crop—green pasturage and hay.

Upon the length of time which it is contemplated to allow the pasturage to stand depends, to a large extent, the varieties of Grass seeds to mix, as for example, Timothy, Italian Rye grass, Cocksfoot, White and Alsike Clover are all very quick to develop and suitable for a two or three years' shift, while for a longer term should be added Blue grass, Red Top, Foxtail, Tall Fescue, Perennial Rye, Lucerne and Red Clover.

While the limestone soils of Kentucky and Tennessee will sustain in full vigor a pure blue grass pasturage for a life time, few soils in other localities will be found equal to the task.

On soils not suited to blue grass alone good temporary pasturage of two to five years' duration can be obtained with a careful selection of varieties and satisfactory results realized under a well-considered system of rotation.

When one departs from the usual course of sowing Timothy with Winter grain to be followed with Clover in the Spring it is not a cheap matter to lay down a perfect pasture, hay field or lawn, for the preparation of the land is expensive and a combination of varieties generally more costly than the simple varieties of Timothy and Clover.

In laying down a pasture field it is best to do it in the Autumn, if conditions of moisture will permit, for the reason that time is then less precious, but Spring seeding, when the land is thoroughly prepared, is quite as effective.

All prescriptions for grass seed mixtures, however, are little more than generalities, for no one can compile a table or series of tables showing the varieties positively adapted to different localities, for soils even on adjoining fields frequently vary so much as to require an entire change in the varieties and proportions. How much more difficult to prescribe for unknown soils, some perhaps a thousand miles away.

The geological constitution, rainfall, drainage, altitude and objects sought, whether for hay or grazing, all need to be studied. The best guide is the experience of others in one's location, but even that is often misleading, for we have grown grand crops of Timothy and Clover in a section of a Southern State, where the farmers seldom saved any hay, trusting almost entirely to corn fodder—of course there were no barnyards worthy of the name in that locality.

As an example, for ordinary soils a pasturage mixture might consist of 40 pounds to the acre of Timothy, Orchard, Blue grass, Red Top, Perennial Rye grass, and Red Clover. Such a combination would be pretty certain to effect a stand, and when once established would comprehend some one variety in luxuriant growth throughout the extent of the growing season.

Of course in special locations as on lowlands or mountain sides or on special soils as sands, gravels, clays, loams, some of the named sorts might with advantage be omitted and others added. Timothy, for example, a short-lived hay grass, does best on well-drained land and in northern latitudes. Red Top, a longer-lived sort, does better on moist land, even sustaining long-continued overflow. Orchard Grass, on the other hand, a good, all-around sort, will grow on dry, sandy loam; fairly well on poor clay and better on rich bottoms, so it be not overflowed, and it even endures the shade of trees.

Blue grass doing best on limestone soils is not a good hay producer, as it is a light cropper, difficult to cut and harder to cure, but it is eminently a pasturage and lawn grass. It is an easy grower, flourishing for a limited time on gravels, bottoms and clays, while on limestone soils grazing fields have been known to remain in perfection for sixty years. It will not stand severe droughts but resists any amount of frost while continued pasturage only makes it better.

Thin seeding of grass is a most serious mistake, as a poor stand of grass only leaves room for weeds to occupy the space. Consequently we advise a very liberal application of seed, for under the best conditions, as respects preparation of land, distribution of seed and covering, a large portion of the seed will get too deeply covered over to vegetate.

Not more than one farmer in a hundred by his field practice shows any indication that he realizes the necessity of shallow covering of grass seeds, for they generally put on a harrow and cover to a depth of 1 to 2½ inches, delicate seeds not one-thirtieth of an inch in diameter. Certainly the greater part never shows a green blade, for farmers seldom stop to consider the delicate nature of the seeds they commit to rough, cloddy earth. One who sets himself to estimate the number of seeds in a pound will soon come to a realization of the necessity for a perfect seed bed, for he will find the seeds to number in a pound of Tall Fescue 250,000, Red Clover 280,000, Orchard Grass 600,000, Timothy 1,250,000, Blue Grass 2,375,000, Rough Meadow 3,000,000, and Red Top 8,000,000. Can it be expected that over 10 per cent. of the seeds ever make a plant, considering the rough tillage and careless sowing of the ordinary farmer?

THE UNITED STATES MAIL CARRIES Landreths' Seeds to Every Post-Office.

LANDRETH PAYS THE POSTAGE ON SEEDS ORDERED IN FLAT PAPERS AND OUNCES.

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WE WILL POST SEEDS ordered by mail the day the order is received. No order will be too small to receive our most particular attention; no order will be too large to be executed. We have mailed as much as a ton of Seeds in four-pound packages to a single address. Nothing of a business nature is a bother to us. See our Remarks to Purchasers on second page of cover.

Our business, founded in 1784, is the seventh in order of the old Commercial Establishments in Philadelphia, and the tenth in the United States, there being not forty firms in America of over 100 years of establishment.

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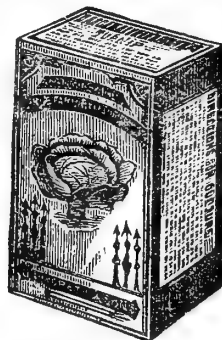
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Landreth's Flower Seeds are put up in neatly colored illustrated papers. For list and prices see Landreth's Flower Seed List, pages 5 to 13.



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These packages are of cardboard, with colored illustration of the vegetable and directions for its culture, and are offered to protect the planter who has confidence in our seeds and the reputable merchant who handles our seeds in competition with his neighbor, who may possibly have a few of ours and the balance common stock—cheap stuff from any and every source; *no matter its origin so it be cheap*. Under our system purchasers who desire our seeds are certain of getting them and profiting by our practical experience as Seed Farmers. There are tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Garden Seeds palmed off annually upon the public as Landreth's which we have never supplied.

IN ONE PINTS AND ONE-THIRD PINTS. All Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in Pints and One-third Pints (to meet the requirements of parties wanting larger quantities than those contained in our Flat Papers), and will be supplied at the rates *per quart* named in our priced list. Postage extra, if by mail, on 1 pints, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{3}$ pints, 3 cents. Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk—see our monthly Price-Current.

IN HALF-POUNDS AND QUARTER-POUNDS. All smaller Vegetable Seeds are put up in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and will be supplied at the rates per pound named in our monthly Price-Current. Postage, if by mail, 8 cents per pound additional ($\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and under mailed free of postage).

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES IN BULK (UNDER SEAL). The following varieties (Specialties exclusively our own), whether sold by us or by merchants, appear only in bags, wired and sealed with our "Bell" Trade-mark, to distinguish them from imported imitation and spurious stock, offered at lower prices:

Landreth's Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.
Landreth's First in Market Beans, in bags.
Landreth's Scarlet Beans, " bags, " " " "
Landreth's Violet Beans, " bags, " " " "

Landreth's Pink Eye Wax Beans, in bags, of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.
Saddleback Wax Beans, " bags,
Bloomsdale Spinach, in bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds.
No charge for bags and sealing. See prices, second page of cover.

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We do not sell Seeds on Commission, nor do we sell Cheap Seeds.—To be able to buy seeds at low prices, is to inexperienced persons a tempting consideration, but those who are critical know that one-half the quantity of good seed will produce a better stand of plants than double the quantity of inferior seed, to say nothing of the quality of the resulting crop. Upon practical test in the garden the illusion as to cheapness is rudely and expensively dissipated.

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WHEATLAND, IOWA.—I have used Landreth's Seeds for fifty years, and have never been fooled in vitality nor quality.

HOW TO MAKE A HOTBED.

DEFINITION.—It is a box or frame without bottom or top, made for one, two or four sash, as in the illustration. It may be made permanent of brick or stone, or temporary of plank or one inch common boards, the back board about twenty inches high, one-half greater elevation than the front, which should be twelve to fourteen inches—the whole made to support a sash or several of any dimensions, the best of about three by seven feet.

The back being higher than the front gives a declivity to the sash, thus casting off the rain, which it would not do if flat.

The box at proper season is placed upon a bed of **fermenting material**, which, making a **gentle and continuous heat**, warms up a layer of soil resting upon it, and thus germinates seed and forces plants into rapid growth.

MANURE.—The value of the bed depends principally upon the **character** of the **fermenting material**. This should be rich stable manure (no cow dung) forked over two or three times at intervals of a week and kept in a deep and compact pile till it begins to smoke or steam, indicating that the process of fermentation has set in. If the dung be very rich in grain an addition of forest leaves is desirable, as they serve to **prolong the period of fermentation**, which otherwise might be too rapid.

LOCATION AND MAKING.—Selecting a well-drained location, and one never flooded by rain, excavate a pit one or two feet deep, and one foot longer and one foot broader than the box. Into this place six inches of rough barnyard manure, corn stalks, leaves or straw, for drainage, and on it lightly fork in the **fermenting dung and tramp** it firmly down to a depth of two feet. Place on the box and fit the sash lightly, cover with mats and allow **fermentation** to again proceed, banking up with hot manure on the outside all around at an angle of 45°. Place on top of the manure a layer of three inches of rich, moist, finely pulverized soil. In a day or so the temperature will rise to 120°. When the temperature has fallen to 90° destroy all the weeds which have sprouted, and sow the seed for which the bed is intended. Cover every night with mats to exclude frost, and give air during the day, never allowing the temperature to fall below 70° or rise above 90°. The secret of growing good plants is to give **plenty of air**, else the plants will be sickly, spindly specimens. Short, stocky plants are what are desired. Sow the seed in rows three inches apart and one-quarter to one-third inch deep, and cover by sifting on fine earth.

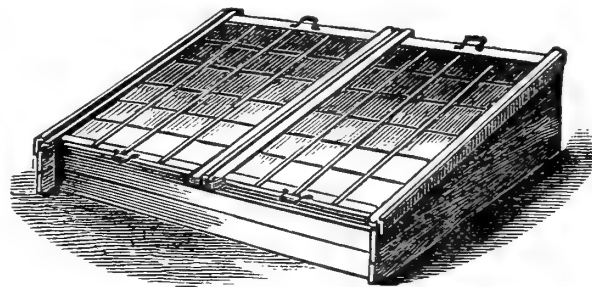
CARE OF HOT BEDS.—Water every evening. Remove the mats every morning about 9 o'clock, give air about 10 o'clock. Cut off the air in the afternoon as soon as the air becomes the least chilly. Cover with mats before sunset. Hotbeds should be covered early in the evening, to retain their heat, and in the morning uncovered when the sun rests upon the glass, as every effort should be made to give the plants all the sunlight possible, as its rays are vivifying to a degree beyond the amount of its heat, it having a chemical and physiological effect beyond explanation. Even dull light is better than no light, consequently it is a bad plan to cover sashes with mats, except for the direct purpose of keeping out cold. Peppers and Egg Plants require more heat than other plants. Success depends on bottom heat from the manure, top heat from the sun, water from daily application, and air at midday. Without plenty of air the other requisites will be fruitless.

All seedlings should be transplanted into other hotbeds or intermediate beds when two inches high.

Hotbeds may be used for forcing Lettuce, Radish, Egg Plant, Pepper, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Ornamental Flowers.

ARTIFICIAL HEAT.—We have known locations where stable manure for hotbeds was not readily obtained, and to meet such conditions we give the following directions for manufacturing a **fermenting material** for the production of a moderate and continuous heat, the quantities named being sufficient for a box twelve by seven feet. Take as the crude materials, 500 lbs. of Straw, 3 bush. Powdered Quicklime, 6 lbs. Muriatic Acid, 6 lbs. Saltpetre.

Having prepared the excavation of proper dimensions, spread three or four inches of forest leaves or old hay in the bottom. Upon that spread eight inches of the straw, tramp it down and sprinkle with one-third part of the quicklime. Dilute the six pounds of muriatic acid with twenty gallons of water, and, by means of an old broom, sprinkle the bed with one-third part of the solution. Make another layer of eight inches of straw, applying quicklime and the solution as before. Repeat for a third layer. Upon this make a fourth layer of straw, and upon it sprinkle the four pounds of saltpetre dissolved in thirty gallons of water. Place the box in position, bank up outside, within the box spread three inches rich, finely pulverized earth, and put on the sash. A heat will soon be generated which will continue for two or three weeks.



PARIS GREEN TO KILL BUGS.

Experiments at Bloomsdale to test upon various plants their power of resistance to injury by Paris Green.

Paris Green Parts.	Land Plaster Parts.	Landreth's Boss Waterm'n.	Acme Citron.	Cheese Pumpkin.	Landreth's Turban Squash.	Jersey Pickle Cucumber.
1 to	320	Strong enough.	Too much.	Not enough.	Not enough.	Not enough.
1 "	288	"	All destroyed.	"	"	Full enough.
1 "	224	"	"	Enough.	Enough.	Too much.
1 "	192	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	160	Too much.	"	"	Too much.	"
1 "	128	"	"	"	"	Far too much.
1 "	96	"	"	Too much.	"	"
1 "	80	All destroyed.	"	"	"	"
1 "	64	"	"	"	"	All destroyed.
1 "	51	"	"	Far too much.	Far too much.	"
1 "	48	"	"	All destroyed.	"	"
1 "	36	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	32	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	28	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	25	"	"	"	All destroyed.	"
1 "	21	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	18	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	16	"	"	"	"	"

Four applications made at intervals of four days and each time the leaves dusted in the early morning with Paris Green. The Paris Green mixed with ground land plaster in proportions as designated. The plants all being in the rough leaf and two to three inches high.

RESULT.—Squash proved to have the most resistance to the poison and to the stoppage of the leaf pores. Pumpkin, second strongest. Cucumber, third strongest. Watermelon, fourth strongest. Citron Melon, the least vigorous.

MRS. REICHERT'S
COVER
..OR.. PLANT
PROTECTOR.

Made of waterproof paper; covering the plant in such a way as to overcome the atmospheric changes, and imparting a healthy, vigorous growth. Plants grown under these protectors have been known to produce vegetables of the finest quality from two to three weeks in advance of others not so protected.

PRICE, { \$1.50 per hundred.
25c. per dozen.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

If you want varieties of seeds not kept by your Merchant, he can get them for you or you can write to us yourself.

***** EXTRACTS FROM *****

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES,

BY BURNET LANDRETH.

MARKET GARDENING UNDER GLASS.—So many and so radical have been the changes in modern commercial gardening during the last twenty-five years that a practical market gardener, of a quarter of a century ago, who, like Rip Van Winkle, should have taken a sleep from 1870 until the present, on awaking would find that his profession, as he understood it, had passed away, his old-fashioned and pet methods having been so altered that he would neither recognize nor understand the ways and means in practice by his scientific successors. Similar improved methods and appliances run through every branch of horticulture, but there is no branch where there have been more innovations made than in that of forcing vegetables under glass. These various changes in modes of culture are the result of a rapidly increasing demand in large cities and towns in the north and west for lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, and other esculents for winter and early spring use. To meet this constant, ever-broadening and profitable branch of gardening, new and improved systems had to be developed.

The house under system No. 4 may be of the same construction as either Nos. 1, 2 and 3, but differs from them in being without any apparatus for heating. It may, therefore, be properly termed a sun house. It is an improvement upon the "cold frame" long used for growing vegetables for early winter and spring use. By the old system of cold frames, only one crop of lettuce could be grown. The plants were set late in autumn, and the crop so handled as to be ready for market early the following spring, a month or six weeks before crops are produced in the open garden. But now, in sun houses, modern practical gardeners have a new and improved method of raising lettuce under glass without artificial heat. * * *

LOCATION OF MUSHROOM BEDS.—Mushrooms may be grown in greenhouses any month of the year, and in graperies, pits, sheds, cellars and stables from April to October. They may also be grown on shelves or on the floor of any of these places. A novice in mushroom culture may, with little trouble and comparatively no expense, try his apprentice hand at cultivation in half barrels kept in a dark shed or cellar, and we would advise the following course for such a trial: Procure an empty

whiskey or vinegar barrel with a firm head and bottom, and saw it in half. Pick out the best quality of unfermented stable manure obtainable, and thoroughly mix with one fourth part good friable loam, pile the mass compactly, and tramp down and cover with ordinary stable manure for a blanket. * * *

STABLE MANURE, COMPOST AND COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.—Stable manure of good quality cannot be obtained in every locality, and it may be practical to consider, first, how poor stable manure can be improved, and, secondly, how a poor grade may be mixed with other materials to form a compost. Stable manure, in its general designation, indicates all the refuse from the stall and barnyard, and, consequently, includes good, bad and indifferent. Of course, the prominent material in stable manure is straw of wheat, rye, oats or barley, with smaller proportions of hay or fodder—these mixed with the droppings and urine of cattle. The quality * * *

TRANSPLANTING.—Many seeds of garden vegetables, and of nearly all garden flowers, are first sown in beds, to be afterwards transplanted to permanent positions, with the object:

First.—That by their concentration more thorough attention can be given them as respects preparation of seed bed.

Second.—Because the space in which they ultimately stand may be occupied by an immature crop.

Third.—That delicate plants might be lost if sown in permanent positions and subjected to the attacks of insects, or overgrown by weeds.

Fourth.—To save labor, as one thousand small plants in a bed can be cared for at one-tenth the cost of time and money as the same number in open ground.

Fifth.—To induce productiveness, as plants set out from beds to the open ground are checked in their vigor of leaf growth and a clearly indicated disposition developed, in the direction of blooming and early maturity. The beds in which delicate, slow growing vegetable plants are grown may be hotbeds, intermediate beds, cold frames or out-door border beds, but from all or any of them the plants must be moved with equal care, for transplanting is an operation so delicate as not only to * * *

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING SEEDS.

ON EACH paper of Landreth's Seeds are printed hints for planting as respects the time and distance, but it is impossible, even if there were room upon the packets, or upon the pages of this pamphlet, to draw out directions for planting Seeds to meet the multitude of conditions consequent upon variability of size of seed and character and condition of soil. Practice, however, proves that the better the land is ploughed or dug, harrowed or raked, the freer from dead or living weeds or grass, large stones or other obstacles, the better. Garden culture is generally more successful than field culture, simply because of the more delicate attention to details, and garden culture would be still more successful if the details of preparation of the land were yet more observed.

The subject of the depth to plant Seed is to many a beginner a problem, and to such we will say it is a safe rule to cover with earth **three times the diameter** of the Seed. For instance, if a Pea is **one-third of an inch** in diameter, cover it **one inch**. If a Radish Seed is **one-tenth of an inch** in diameter, cover **three-tenths**.

LULING, TEXAS.—This makes thirty-two years I have been planting your seeds, and I have always found them A No. 1.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

Feet. In.	Feet. In.	Plants.	Feet. In.	Feet. In.	Plants.	Feet. In.	Feet. In.	Plants.	Feet. In.	Feet. In.	Plants.
9	by 9	537	5	6 by 3	2,112	4	6 by 2	4,840	3	3 by 3	4,124
9	" 8	605	5	6 " 3	2,262	4	6 " 1	5,531	3	3 " 3	4,818
9	" 7	691	5	6 " 3	2,436	4	6 " 1	6,453	3	3 " 2	4,873
9	" 6	806	5	6 " 3	2,640	4	6 " 1	7,744	3	3 " 2	5,361
9	" 5	968	5	6 " 2	2,886	4	6 " 1	9,680	3	3 " 2	5,956
8	" 8	680	5	6 " 2	3,168	4	3 " 4	2,411	3	3 " 2	6,701
8	" 7	777	5	6 " 2	3,520	4	3 " 4	2,562	3	3 " 1	7,658
8	" 6	905	5	6 " 2	3,960	4	3 " 3	2,733	3	3 " 1	8,935
8	" 5	1,089	5	6 " 1	4,525	4	3 " 3	2,914	3	3 " 1	10,722
8	" 4	1,361	5	6 " 1	5,280	4	3 " 3	3,153	3	3 " 1	13,403
8	" 3	1,815	5	6 " 1	6,336	4	3 " 3	3,416	3	" 3	4,840
7	" 7	888	5	6 " 1	7,910	4	3 " 2	3,727	3	" 2	5,289
7	" 6	957	5	" 5	1,742	4	3 " 2	4,099	3	" 2	5,808
7	" 6	1,037	5	" 4	1,834	4	3 " 2	4,555	3	" 2	6,453
7	" 5	1,131	5	" 4	1,936	4	3 " 2	5,124	3	" 2	7,260
7	" 5	1,244	5	" 4	2,049	4	3 " 1	5,856	3	" 1	8,297
7	" 4	1,382	5	" 4	2,178	4	3 " 1	6,832	3	" 1	9,680
7	" 4	1,555	5	" 3	2,323	4	3 " 1	8,199	3	" 1	11,616
7	" 3	1,777	5	" 3	2,489	4	3 " 1	10,249	3	" 1	14,520
7	" 3	2,074	5	" 3	2,680	4	" 4	2,722	2	9 " 2	5,760
7	" 2	2,489	5	" 3	2,904	4	" 3	2,904	2	9 " 2	6,336
7	" 2	3,111	5	" 2	3,168	4	" 3	3,111	2	9 " 2	7,040
7	" 1	4,148	5	" 2	3,484	4	" 3	3,350	2	9 " 2	7,920
7	" 1	6,222	5	" 2	3,874	4	" 3	3,630	2	9 " 1	9,054
6	6 " 6	1,031	5	" 2	4,356	4	" 2	3,960	2	9 " 1	10,560
6	6 " 6	1,116	5	" 1	4,078	4	" 2	4,356	2	9 " 1	12,670
6	6 " 5	1,218	5	" 1	5,808	4	" 2	4,840	2	9 " 1	15,810
6	6 " 5	1,340	5	" 1	6,969	4	" 2	5,445	2	6 " 2	6,960
6	6 " 4	1,489	5	" 1	8,712	4	" 1	6,222	2	6 " 2	7,740
6	6 " 4	1,675	4	9 " 4	1,930	4	" 1	7,260	2	6 " 2	8,742
6	6 " 3	1,914	4	9 " 4	2,037	4	" 1	8,712	2	6 " 1	9,956
6	6 " 3	2,233	4	9 " 4	2,157	4	" 1	10,890	2	6 " 1	11,616
6	6 " 2	2,680	4	9 " 4	2,292	3	9 " 3	3,097	2	6 " 1	13,939
6	6 " 2	3,350	4	9 " 3	2,445	3	9 " 3	3,318	2	6 " 1	17,424
6	6 " 1	4,467	4	9 " 3	2,620	3	9 " 3	3,574	2	3 " 2	8,604
6	6 " 1	6,701	4	9 " 3	2,821	3	9 " 3	3,872	2	3 " 2	9,680
6	" 6	1,210	4	9 " 3	3,056	3	9 " 2	4,224	2	3 " 1	11,062
6	" 5	1,262	4	9 " 2	3,334	3	9 " 2	4,646	2	3 " 1	12,905
6	" 5	1,320	4	9 " 2	3,668	3	9 " 2	5,162	2	3 " 1	15,488
6	" 5	1,452	4	9 " 2	4,075	3	9 " 2	5,808	2	3 " 1	19,260
6	" 4	1,613	4	9 " 2	4,585	3	9 " 1	6,637	2	" 2	10,890
6	" 4	1,815	4	9 " 1	5,248	3	9 " 1	7,744	2	" 1	12,445
6	" 3	2,074	4	9 " 1	6,113	3	9 " 1	9,272	2	" 1	14,520
6	" 3	2,420	4	9 " 1	7,336	3	9 " 1	14,616	2	" 1	17,424
6	" 2	2,904	4	9 " 1	9,170	3	6 " 3	3,555	2	" 1	21,780
6	" 2	3,630	4	6 " 4	2,151	3	6 " 3	3,829	1	9 " 1	14,223
6	" 1	4,840	4	6 " 4	2,277	3	6 " 3	4,148	1	9 " 1	16,594
6	" 1	7,260	4	6 " 4	2,420	3	6 " 2	4,525	1	9 " 1	19,913
5	6 " 5	1,417	4	6 " 3	2,581	3	6 " 2	4,978	1	9 " 1	24,454
5	6 " 5	1,508	4	6 " 3	2,765	3	6 " 2	5,531	1	6 " 1	19,369
5	6 " 5	1,584	4	6 " 3	2,978	3	6 " 2	6,222	1	6 " 1	23,232
5	6 " 4	1,667	4	6 " 3	3,226	3	6 " 1	7,111	1	6 " 1	29,040
5	6 " 4	1,760	4	6 " 2	3,520	3	6 " 1	8,297	1	3 " 1	27,878
5	6 " 4	1,863	4	6 " 2	3,872	3	6 " 1	9,956	1	3 " 1	34,848
5	6 " 4	1,980	4	6 " 2	4,302	3	6 " 1	12,445	1	" 1	43,360

PLOWING.

Long lands are much to be preferred to short fields, as much time is saved in turning, and in agricultural operations time is everything.

EXPLANATION.—When the land is no more than 78 yards long, 4 hours and 39 minutes are spent merely in turning at the ends, in a journey of 8 hours; whereas, when the land is 274 yards long, 1 hour and 19 minutes are sufficient for that purpose in the same length of time.

The whole series of furrows on an acre of land, supposing each to be nine inches in width, would extend in length to 19,360 yards; and, adding 12 yards to every 220 for the average estimated ground traveled over in turning, the whole work of plowing 1 acre may be given as extending to 20,416 yards, or 11 miles and nearly 5 furlongs.

NAMES OF FIELDS.	Length of Land.	Breadth to give an acre.	Breadth of the furrow slice.	Number of furrows in an acre.	Time that it takes in turning.	Time taken in turning the soil.	Number of hours in the day's work.
Bloomsdale	78 Yards.	186 Yards.	8 Inches.	279	4 H. 39 M.	3 H. 21 M.	8 Hours.
Reedland	149 "	98 "	8 "	147	2 " 27 "	5 " 33 "	8 "
McAllister	200 "	73 "	8 "	109	1 " 49 "	6 " 11 "	8 "
Granville	212 "	69 "	8 "	103	1 " 43 "	6 " 17 "	8 "
Monaskon	274 "	53 "	8 "	79	1 " 19 "	6 " 41 "	8 "

TAYLORSVILLE, KY.—I have been buying your seeds for fifty years. Accept my best wishes for your prosperity.

Corn



Southern Roasting Ear.

A short-stalked, strong-foliaged, vigorous rooting variety of Table Corn adapted to the Southern climate, being less liable to insect injury and the burning effects of hot sun than the more delicate sugar varieties.

Grain white, sweet, productive in good ears. A sort which solves the problem of a valuable roasting ear for planting in the Southern States.

An excellent variety for truckers' use for Northern shipment.


Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Landreth's Extra Early

Peas

Have a World-Wide Reputation.

We have testimony of their extreme earliness, productiveness, superior quality, and adaptability to the various soils in which they were planted, from

ENGLAND	{	WORCESTER, WITHAM, CHESTER, MAIDSTONE, BEDFORD.		GERMANY	{	FRANKFURT ^a /M, LEIPSIC, QUEDLINBURG.
FRANCE	{	BÉZIERS, ST. REMY, NANTES.		HOLLAND	{	ENKHUIZEN.
				SWEDEN	{	STOCKHOLM, ALBANO.

Roots for Cattle.

"In this country the turnip and the ruta бага, or 'Swede,' as it is familiarly called, is more generally cultivated for stock-food than any other root—not that it is the best, but because it can be so readily grown, and at small cost. While beets, mangold, carrots, kohl rabbi and parsnip demand an entire season to mature, the turnip is of so quick growth in our climate, that within a few weeks only after sowing abundant supplies may be in hand.

"The writer cannot, however, but maintain that, though at some increase of labor in the production, no expenditure on the farm may, in the long run, pay better than an annual crop of mangolds and carrots, even if raised only in sufficient quantity to alternate with the ruta бага, and thus the food be varied; a

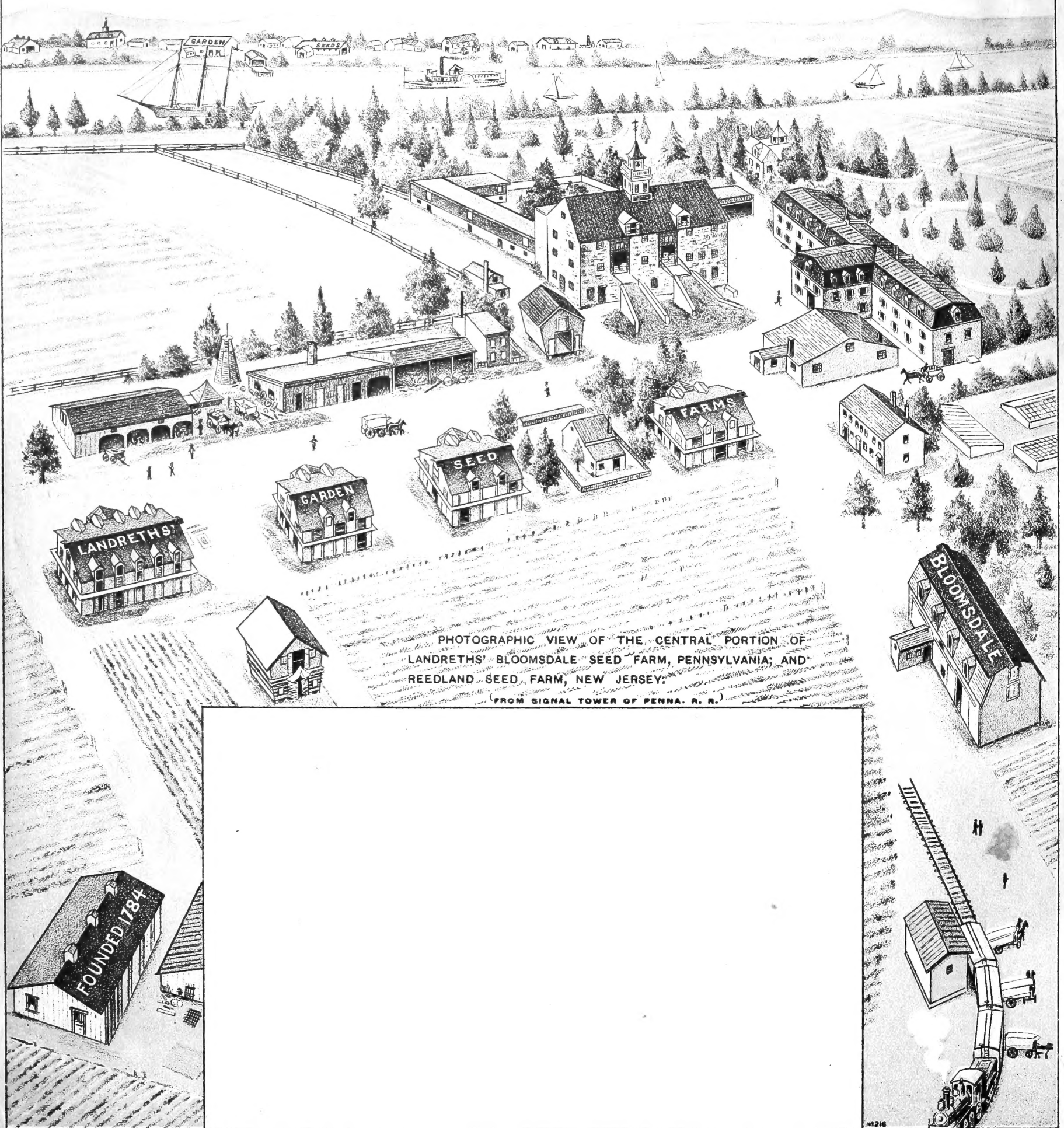
change which the milch cow, the stall-fed ox and the sheep crave equally with man. * * *

"Nothing we know of is so efficient, considering the small cost of time and money. Seventy to eighty days will make the crop, and at a cost not exceeding three dollars per acre. The preparation of the soil and climatic adaptation of the locality is an important pre requisite to success, both as respects the productiveness of the crop, and its cost, for it is manifest that, however valuable and desirable may be any object we seek, the cost of obtaining it may be disproportionate to its value; such is especially the case with all products of the soil."—*Landreth Farm Notes.*

Market Gardening and Farm Notes.

We are always glad to welcome anything that gives special attention to the garden, that part of the farm which is too much neglected and which bears so important a relation to the health, happiness and comfort of the family. This work is issued by the Orange Judd Co., New York, and sold at one dollar. It was written by Burnet Landreth, a thoroughly practical and scientific horticulturist. A novel feature of the book is the calendar of farm and garden operations for each month of the year, indicating those which apply to each of the various sections and climates of North America.—*The Western Plowman, Moline, Ill., March 15, 1893.*

The firm of David Landreth & Sons, founded in 1784, is the seventh in order of the old Commercial Establishments in Philadelphia, and the tenth in the United States, there being not thirty firms of over 100 years of establishment.



PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF THE CENTRAL PORTION OF
"LANDRETHS' BLOOMSDALE SEED FARM, PENNSYLVANIA; AND
REEDLAND SEED FARM, NEW JERSEY."

(FROM SIGNAL TOWER OF PENNA. R. R.)